

Arthur Miall
18 Bouverie St.
THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 919.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 6d.
STAMPED 6d.

MR. EDWARD MIALL begs to inform his Friends that all LETTERS sent to his PRIVATE RESIDENCE should be addressed in future to "WELLAND HOUSE, FOREST-HILL, S.E."

ABBAY-ROAD CHAPEL BAZAAR,
ST. JOHN'S-WOOD, REGENT'S-PARK.

PATRONESSES:
LADY PETO. LADY HAVELOCK.
MADAME BUNSEN. MRS. HEAD.
MRS. DR. ANGUS.

A BAZAAR for the SALE of FANCY and USEFUL ARTICLES will be held in SEPTEMBER next, in AID of the FUNDS for BUILDING the ABBAY-ROAD CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by Mrs. Marshall, Secretary, 22, St. John's-wood-park; Rev. W. Stott, 36, Ord-nance-road; and Mr. Bowser, Hon. Sec., 1, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood.

An Engraving and statement of the case sent on application.

WAREHOUSEMEN and CLERKS' SCHOOLS for ORPHAN and NECESSITOUS CHILDREN.

The Board of Management have the honour to announce that His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES has graciously consented to LAY the FOUNDATION-STONE of the NEW SCHOOLS on SATURDAY, July 11, at CATERHAM JUNC-TION, near CROYDON.

Ladies who collect sums of five guineas and upwards will be provided, without charge, with special reserved seats, and will have votes for life for the amount collected.

Already 600 ladies have undertaken to collect purses to present on the occasion. The co-operation of other friends is earnestly solicited. The Secretary will be happy to supply purses on application, and to afford every information.

Tickets to view the ceremony, numbered stalls, 11 1s. each; reserved seats, numbered, 10s. 6d.

GEORGE LAWRENCE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY WHITE, Sec.

Post-office orders should be made payable to Mr. Henry White.
Office, 5, Queen-street, Cheapside, June, 1863.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the next HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION for MATRICULATION in this University will commence on MONDAY, the 6th of July, 1863. In addition to the Metropolitan Examination, Provincial PASS Examinations will be held at Stonyhurst College; Owens College, Manchester; Queen's College, Liverpool; and St. Catharine's College, Ushaw.

Every Candidate is required to transmit his Certificate of Age to the Registrar (Burlington House, London, W.) at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination.

The Matriculation Examination is accepted by the Council of Military Education as an equivalent for the Entrance Examination otherwise imposed on Candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.—It is among those Examinations of which every Medical Student now commencing his professional studies is required (by the Regulations of the Medical Council) to have passed some one; and it is accepted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England in place of the Preliminary Examination otherwise imposed on Candidates for its Fellowships. And under the recent Attorney's Act, it is among those Examinations of which it is necessary for every person entering upon Articles of Clerkship to have passed some one, whilst those who pass it in the first division are exempted from one year's Service.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.
June 5, 1863.

PARIS CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,
23, RUE ROYALE, NEAR THE MADELAINE.

Divine Service, Lord's Day, 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday Evenings at 7.30 p.m.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS received by

ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.

Congregational Library.

POLAND.—THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

of the FRIENDS of POLAND, authorised by the dele-gate of the Polish National Government, earnestly ASK for immediate SUBSCRIPTIONS to the account of their Treasurer, P. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P., at Messrs. Oldings, Osborne and Co.'s, Clement's-lane, E.C., or by money order to their Secre-tary, Mr. W. E. Adams, 10, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

MIDNIGHT-MEETING MOVEMENT.

Three important and successful Meetings have been recently held—one at Portsmouth, which resulted in the rescue of twenty-two unfortunates; one at Southampton, fifteen rescued; and one at Islington—addressed by the Vicar (the Rev. Daniel Wilson), and S. Blackwood, Esq.—eight rescued. It is intended to hold the next Meeting at the West-end, and one monthly in London, if Funds are supplied.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by Lieutenant-Colonel Worthy, Treasurer; Mr. John Stabb, Hon. Secretary, 27, Red Lion square, W.C.; and the Bankers, Messrs. Puget and Co., 12, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

LONDON.

RANDALL'S PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Established 1846.

12, SOUTH-PLACE, FINSBURY.

Now Enlarged. Open, Central, and quiet. Private Sitting-rooms if required.

Terms Moderate.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Hobson, 48, Moorgate-street, E.C.

NONCONFORMIST PAPERS WANTED.

1850 Dec. 31.
1851 Feb. 12.

A quantity of "Nonconformists" for Sale.
Apply to B. Hillyard, Matlock, Derbyshire.

HARMONIUMS and PIANOFORTES.

Several new and second-hand HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, &c., and Pianos by Broadwood, Collard, and others, to be SOLD, remarkably cheap.—At G. CARR'S, first-floor, 77, Cheapside, E.C.

TO VACANT CHURCHES.—An

ORDAINED and EDUCATED MINISTER, at present DISENGAGED, will be happy to TREAT with any CONGREGATION in WANT of a PASTOR. As he has a little property, a small remuneration will suffice.

"A. Z." Office of Nonconformist, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

A BACHELOR of MEDICINE, of the Uni-

versity of London, who is Surgeon to a large Hospital in the Midland Counties, has a VACANCY for a PUPIL. He would prefer a Gentleman who intends Graduating, and would undertake both to give him Practical Instruction at the Hospital (which he would have the privilege of attending daily), and to prepare him for the Medical Examinations. References will be given to several Ministers and Gentlemen.

Address, M.B., care of Mr. Roebuck, Bookseller, Wolver-hampton.

TO EDITORS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG

MAN, a SITUATION as JUNIOR REPORTER, to gain experience. Has a very fair Education, and literary turn of mind. First-rate Testimonials and References.

Address, "Espoir," 180, High-street, Lymington, Hants.

WANTED, by the 1st of August, in a

Central Part of England, a LADY, of good Education, decided Piety, and experience in Household Management, to take the office of MATRON in a PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, conducted on Religious and Liberal Principles. Applications to be sent in before June 15th, stating the salary required.

Address, X. Y. Z., 18, Claremont-terrace, Waterloo-road, Wolverhampton.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to Tuition,

desires an ENGAGEMENT in a SCHOOL. She is competent to instruct in English, Music, French, Drawing, and the Rudiments of German.

Address, S. S., Post-office, Stoke Newington, London.

THE FRIENDS of a YOUNG LADY are

desirous of obtaining a SITUATION for her in a Religious Family. She is in her Seventeenth year, and has been accustomed to Teach Young Children. She would be pleased to make herself useful with her Needle, or to assist in Light Household Duties.

Address, U. V., Mrs. Snelling, Old Kent-road, near the Albany-road.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, by a respect-

able PERSON, aged Thirty-five, a SITUATION as above, in a Gentleman's or Tradesman's Family. Will not object to Children, and can be well recommended by the Medi-cal Gentleman with whom she last lived.

Address, M. R., Post-office, Amptill, Beds.

AGRICULTURAL PUPIL WANTED,

where he would have an opportunity of thoroughly learning the business, in a respectable Dissenter's Family. References would be given and expected.

Address, W. A., Post-office, Saffron Walden, Essex.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

a JUNIOR ASSISTANT for the GENERAL DRAPERY. Reference required.

Apply, J. Roberts, Draper, Great Marlow.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—MATTHEWS

BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, &c., Honiton, Devon, have a VACANCY in their Establishment for a respectable YOUTH.

Terms on application.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, an APPRENTICE in a LARGE DRAPERY and OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT. Terms, Five years; Board and Lodging; no Premium.

Apply to Mr. White, Aldershot.

THE REV. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B.,

RECEIVES a FEW PUPILS to BOARD and EDUCATE, or to Prepare for University Examinations.

For further particulars, apply to the Rev. W. Kirkus, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney.

STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. J. D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

The Course of Instruction includes the various branches of an English and Classical Education, together with careful Moral and Religious Training. The Residence is well situated in the outskirts of the town, and the Health and Comfort of the Pupils are specially consulted in the Domestic Arrange-ments.

Prospectuses on application.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Committee of this Public Institution have Elected to the Office of HEAD-MASTER and CHAPLAIN, the Rev. PHILIP C. BARKER, M.A., LL.B., late of Coventry.

THOMAS M. OOOMBS, Treasurer.
THOMAS REES, Resident Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL HOME for YOUNG LADIES.

Miss GRIFFITH, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal of Taunton Proprietary School, receives a Few Young Ladies to Educate with her Sisters. Terms moderate.

Address, Wilton Lodge, Taunton.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD

HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY

SCHOOL COMPANY,

(Limited.)

HEAD MASTER,

Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.,

(Late Principal of the Devon Protestant College, Madras.)

The Directors of the above Company have much pleasure in being able to inform the public that they have made arrange-ments to open the School in the first week of August next. They have been so fortunate as to secure for the Head Master-ship the services of the Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A., who is about to return from Madras, where he has held a very distinguished scholastic position.

The site of the new Proprietary School has not yet been determined on, but it is hoped that one will soon be secured, combining every advantage of salubrity and scenery. In the meantime, as a temporary arrangement, the Directors have obtained, in the outskirts of Wolverhampton, and in an open and healthy situation, two contiguous houses, which are well adapted for their purpose. They contain ample and conven-ient accommodation for fifty pupils, together with the residence of Masters. The Directors are thus able to offer, at once, to the children of families in the Midland Counties, according to their original Prospectus, all the advantages of a first-class education, both classical and commercial, combined with a religious training, liberal and evangelical.

The pupils will attend Divine worship on the Lord's-day, under the care of the Masters,—the wishes of the parents being consulted, as far as practicable, and in accordance with the principles of the School. The study of the Scriptures will form part of the engagements of every day, and morning and evening devotions will be conducted by the Principal, or one of the other resident Masters.

The ordinary Curriculum will include all the usual branches of an English and Classical education, together with the French language, and the rudiments of Drawing and of Vocal Music; beside which, regular instruction will be given in the elements of Natural Science, as Physiology, Mineralogy, and Chemistry, and in the first principles of Moral and Social philosophy.

The Directors will cause special and painstaking attention to be paid to the physical health and training of the pupils.

The domestic arrangements will be presided over by an experienced Matron, and every regard will be paid to the com-fort of the pupils; a separate bed being provided for each, and the dormitories being well ventilated.

TERMS.

For pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas per annum.

above 14 years of age, 50 "

A reduction of Five Guineas per annum will be made for Weekly Boarders.

No advance will be made during a pupil's uninterrupted stay in the School.

A reduction will be made by the Directors where more than one boy may come from the same family.

NECESSARY EXTRAS.

For Boarders.

Washing, Three Guineas per annum. Seat Rent, One Guinea per annum.

For all the Pupils, Gymnastics, One Guinea per annum.

OPTIONAL EXTRAS.

German Language and Literature .. 4 guineas per annum.

Instrumental Music 4 " "

Drawing 4 " "

Chemistry in the Laboratory .. 4 " "

Practical Mechanics 4 " "

Payments must be made half-yearly, IN ADVANCE; and a quarter's notice will be required before the withdrawal of a pupil.

Books and Stationery, if not provided by the parents, will be charged at the usual retail prices.

Should medical aid be required, it will be at the charge of the parents or guardians.

Pupils will not be required to bring anything with them beyond sufficient changes of personal clothing, and articles requisite for the toilet.

The Parents of Pupils should arrange for their admission without delay, and address their communications to the Secre-tary, Rev. D. L. MATHEWSON, B.A., 15, Claremont-terrace, Waterloo-road South, Wolverhampton, who will be glad to furnish all further particulars that may be required.

May 4th, 1863.



SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL,
ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

Principal—Mr. GEO. FOSTER.

Terms, 24l. per annum (inclusive), with Sea-bathing.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT at Forest-hill, Sydenham,
conducted by Misses E. and F. SOUTHGATE.**ANGLESEA HOUSE, IPSWICH.**

EDUCATION.

FIRST-CLASS DISSENTING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
LADIES.In addition to their own experience in Tuition, and direct
personal superintendence, the Misses BUTLER engage the
assistance of Professors for Music, Singing, and Languages.
A Foreign Governess resides in the House.
References and terms sent on application.**HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME,**
near OXFORD.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH.

Assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare Youths for Com-
mercial pursuits; and the great success which has attended
Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best
proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are
spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand
Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic. The best specimens of
Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were by
Pupils from this School, and attention is requested to the
specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting at the
Crystal Palace.* * * References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; the Rev.
I. Dossay, Edmonton; W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury; and
Parents in all the midland counties.Terms low and inclusive. Prospectus, with sketch of
Premises, on application.**EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.**The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER receives a limited number
of Young Gentlemen—not exceeding twenty—into his Family,
to Educate, between the ages of Eight and Eighteen.The Course of Instruction includes all the usual branches of
learning, from the most elementary to the most advanced.The Studies are under the constant superintendence of the
Principal, assisted by a Graduate of one of the Universities,
and by Native Professors for the French and German
Languages.A Daily Record is kept of Studies and Conduct, and Half-
yearly Examinations are held, the results of which are for-
warded to the Parents of the Pupils.The System of Education is Domestic rather than Collegiate;
the Pupils being treated as the members of a family rather
than as a school, during the intervals of study.Liberal Board is provided. Each Pupil has a separate bed,
with ample sleeping room. The locality—on the South Coast,
opposite the Needles—affords a healthful sea-side air, with
opportunities for regular sea-bathing; and the grounds, com-
prising several acres, offer abundant facilities for youthful
games and recreation. A railway station within a mile of the
house, renders it accessible from all parts.The vacation at Midsommer and Christmas extends through
six weeks. Next Term commences August 3rd, 1863.Information as to terms, and references, will be given on
application as below.

Hengistbury House, Christchurch, Hants.

POLYTECHNICO.All the Lectures and Entertainments as delivered before
their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the
Prince and Princess of Hesse. Professor Pepper's Ghost
Lecture, Saturday at Four and Eight, and every other day at
half-past One and Eight. Von Weber's Grand Opera of "Der
Fischerhuts." Engagement of Herr Busman for his remarkable
imitations of birds and other animals. Entirely new series of
Dissolving Views of Poland and the Poles, with Lecture by J.
Millard, Esq., describing the Rights and Wrongs of that
Country. Pneumatic Wonders by J. L. King, Esq., N.E. The
Ghost Illusion was invented by H. Dicks, Esq., C.E., and has
since been improved and patented by Messrs. Dicks and
Pepper.THE FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFIT UP TO THE
30TH NOVEMBER, 1862.**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITU-**
TION,

GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

Established December, 1835.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL
LIABILITY.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Samuel Hayhurst Lucas, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.

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Chas. Reed, Esq., F.S.A.

Jonathan Thorp, Esq.

Charles Whetham, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Amount of Profit of the five years ending
20th November, 1862, now in course of
Division amongst the Assured £351,965 8 4

Making the total Profit divided .. £1,227,258 8 3

INSTANCES OF REDUCTIONS IN PREMIUMS.

| Date of Policy. | Age | Sum Assured. | Original Premium. | Premium now Payable. | Reduction per Cent. |
|-----------------|-----|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| October, 1836 | 49 | 1,000 | £ 43 11 8 | £ 0 7 10 | 99 |
| March, 1840 | 48 | 200 | £ 8 10 4 | £ 1 19 4 | 77 |
| January, 1839 | 36 | 1,000 | £ 29 10 0 | £ 10 12 8 | 64 |
| December, 1846 | 58 | 2,000 | £ 126 0 0 | £ 64 6 8 | 49 |
| January, 1853 | 35 | 500 | £ 14 11 8 | £ 9 2 8 | 37 |
| January, 1859 | 49 | 3,000 | £ 132 0 0 | £ 98 7 10 | 25 |

The following are a few of the instances wherein the Premiums
have become extinct, and Annuities for the next five years
granted in addition:—

| Date of policy. | Age. | Sum Assured. | Original Premium now extinct. | Annuity Payable. |
|-----------------|------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| April, 1836 .. | 54 | 1,000 | £ 53 0 0 | £ 8 3 8 |
| August, 1836 .. | 56 | 500 | £ 29 3 4 | £ 9 1 3 |
| August, 1837 .. | 60 | 2,000 | £ 135 3 4 | £ 75 6 8 |
| March, 1842 .. | 61 | 500 | £ 32 19 3 | £ 1 17 4 |

Amount of Claims Paid 1,291,062 18 4

Gross Annual Income 374,548 9 1

Accumulated Fund 2,300,426 8 4

The prospectus and every information may be had on appli-
cation.

June 1, 1863.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK.



THE BULL'S HEAD,

On each

Package.

THE Jurors of the International Exhibition, 1862, have—after a careful examination,
chemically and microscopically, as well as by the test of flavour—
awarded to J. & J. COLMAN**THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR MUSTARD,**

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

RETAILED BY ALL GROCERS, &C. WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.**GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE**
COMPANY,

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1837.

CAPITAL, 1,000,000L.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CHALLIN, Esq., Ald., Chairman.

THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

James Abbiss, Esq., Ald.

Jacob George Cope, Esq.

William Delf, Esq.

Benjamin Edgington, Esq.

John T. Fletcher, Esq.

George S. Freeman, Esq.

Charles James Heath, Esq.

James Pilkington, Esq., M.P.

Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.

Edward Wilson, Esq.

The New Life Business of the last Quinquennial period,
which closed 31st December, 1862, was 148 per cent. more than
that of the preceding similar term, while the Fire Premiums
were 185 per cent. more.A Cash Bonus of 22 per cent., equivalent to a Reversionary
Bonus of from 30 to 60 per cent., according to the age of the
assured, has just been declared.The Life Reserve Fund in hand is upwards of six times the
amount of the Annual Life Income.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,47 AND 48, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-
BRIDGE, E.C.The Amount of Policies issued in 1862 was 1,367, Assuring
£200,357.In the last Eight years, 8,480 Policies have been issued for
£1,378,558.£24,618 have been paid for Death Claims and Bonuses in the
same period.Two Divisions of Profits have been made. The third will
take place December 31st, 1863.

W. S. GOVER, Managing Director.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,

33, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This Company, founded in 1847, is composed of about

NINE THOUSAND MEMBERS,

and has already attained an annual income of

SEVENTY-ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,

and, after paying Death claims to the extent of £156,602, has
an Accumulated Fund from Premiums of a

QUARTER OF A MILLION.

It is established on the purely Mutual Principle, by which the
whole of the Profits belong to the Policyholders, and are ap-
portioned every third year, received in cash, deducted from the
future Premiums, or added to the Policy, at the option of the
Assured. The Cash Bonuses actually divided amongst the
Members have averaged

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

Policies need not at any time be forfeited, as the Company
will, after they have been three years in force, grant a Free
Policy without further payment, or return the official value of
the Policy in cash; or, in the event of some temporary emer-
gency, will advance a Loan to pay the current Premiums.All needful information supplied on application to any of the
Agents, or to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

MONEY, in Sums of £100 to £5,000,
READY to be LENT upon FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD,
and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY; the Loans repayable in one
sum, or by instalments, during any number of years that may
be agreed upon. The Law Charges are fixed, and Property
can at any time be Redeemed upon equitable terms.Apply to Mr. Trevellick, Secretary to the Perpetual Invest-
ment and Building Society, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars,
London.

The Amount advanced since May, 1851, exceeds £400,000.

Established 1849.

MONEY LENT (privately and confidentially)
on the Borrowers' own Security. Forms of application
and full particulars sent by post for four stamps and stamped
directed envelope.Address, Thomas Shortt, 22, Richmond-road, Barnsbury,
London, N.**IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money**

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10L. to 300L. ADVANCED two or three days
after application, for two years, one year, and six months (re-
payable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and
good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence
observed.LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office,
297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a
stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

A SAFE and EASY WAY to GETMONEY.—Place your Savings in the ALLIANCE
NATIONAL LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT
SOCIETY. They will thus accumulate at compound in-
terest, and every investment double itself in fourteen years.

HARPER TWELVETREES, Chairman.

JOHN NOBLE, Jun., Secretary.

11, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PROTECTION from FIRE.

BRYANT AND MAY'S

PATENT

SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES,
WAX VESTAS,
AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

IGNITE ONLY ON THE BOX.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON.

COALS, 23s.—Best Dixon's Coals, by screw
steamer and railway.—Hetton's or Lambton's, 23s.;
second quality, 21s.; best Silkestone, 20s.; best Yorkshire, 19s.
Providence Wharf, Belvedere-road, Lambeth. Established
1830.**COALS.**—Best Sunderland, 22s.; Newcastle
or Hartlepool, 21s.; best Silkestone, 20s.; Clay Cross,
20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 13s.B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's
park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.**COALS.**—Best Coals only.—GEO. J.
COCKRELL and Co.'s price is now 22s. per ton cash
for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to
her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street,
Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly,
S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.**COALS.**—By SCREW STEAMERS, and
RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL
DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LRA and
CO.'S lowest Summer Price for HETTON, HASWELL, and
LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world
direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 22s. per ton:
Hartlepool, 21s.; Tanfield, for Smith's, 1/4; best small, 12s.
Inland, by Railway:—Silkestone, first-class, 20s.; second-
class, 19s.; Clay Cross, 20s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 16s. 6d.;
Hartley, 16s. 6d. Coke, 13s. Net cash. Delivered, screened,
to any part of London. All orders direct to LRA and
CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, High-
bury, Islington, or Kingsland.**SEWING MACHINES!**

THE UNRIVALLED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE OF
WHEELER and WILSON.This Machine claims its superiority over all others from its
range of work, beauty of finish, nicety and ease of operation,
inability to get out of order, simplicity of construction, and
durability of work when done. It has attained a popularity
unparalleled in the history of inventions.The Machine will Sew exquisitely the Finest Book or Swiss
Muslin, Silk, Linen, Calico, Flannel, or the Thickest Cloth.
Besides ordinary Seam Sewing, it will Hem (turning its own
hem), Fell, Quilt, Bind, Gather, Cord, Set on Braid, &c. The
Work of a Day can be performed in One or Two Hours.Prize Medal awarded at the London Exhibition, 1862, and
Paris, 1861.

Instruction Gratis. Send for a Prospectus.

OFFICE AND SALE-ROOM:

73, BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

SEWING MACHINES.—SINGER & CO.'Ssuperior MACHINES for every class of Family Work and
Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Cording, Braiding,
Binding, are now ON SALE at their elegant and extensive
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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Eccliaistical Affairs.

SIMONY NO SIN.

ALTHOUGH the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation of Benefices Bill, standing amongst the orders of the day for Tuesday, the 9th inst., is so low down on the Notice-book of the House of Commons as to render it exceedingly improbable that it will then be brought forward for a second reading, we, writing before the event, and having before us the petition of the Liberation Society published in our last number, deem it our duty, in the name of the Christian faith, once more to protest against that simoniacal measure. The wickedness of Simon Magus we have always understood to have consisted in believing that "the gift of God is to be purchased with money," and the sin which the Christian Church baptized with his name, has in all ages been regarded as incurred by those who obtain, whether for themselves or others, spiritual appointments or offices for pecuniary considerations. We are aware that in the darker periods of ecclesiastical history, the clergy narrowed by their technical distinctions the legal definition of the offence—but we are not aware that the clergy, even though their decision might be unanimous, and backed up, in addition, by the sanctions of civil law, can convert that which the Apostle Peter represented as hateful in the sight of God, into an innocent and much less into a laudable transaction. We know not why the "making void the law of God by their traditions" is more defensible in Christian ministers than when it was rebuked as wrongdoing in the Scribes and the Pharisees. When Simony ceased to be sin we are nowhere informed—but, assuredly, it has been reserved to our own day, for the Legislature openly to encourage it as a convenient method of providing temporal means for religious purposes, and, in doing so, to receive the general and almost unanimous assent of the Established Church.

We have no intention just now of going over the ground worthily trodden by the Executive Committee of the Liberation Society. We should be much more likely thereby to weaken than to add strength to the force of their protest. We must say, however, that we are both surprised and grieved that they should have been left hitherto by pious Churchmen to "stand alone in their glory." We have often had occasion to animadvert upon the low tone of spiritual conscientiousness which the position of the Established Church is fatally successful in producing—but nothing less than the evidence of facts could have persuaded us to believe that such a measure as that of the Lord Chancellor would be before the country for some months, and that no objection would be urged against it before either of the Houses of Parliament, by any association of Churchmen, clerical or lay—and no voice lifted up in condemnation of the principle it embodies but that of a Society usually credited with the most irreligious spirit and design. We cannot but cry "Shame" at this universal

apathy. We look upon it as a sign that God has left the Establishment to its own foolish devices. The conviction is strong in our minds that, should this Bill pass, as pass it probably will, and that with the connivance of the friends of the political Church, it will do more to hasten the dissolution of the union between Church and State than all the efforts of the Liberationists put together. Such counsels, we are convinced, cannot stand. Such demoralisation as the course of this Bill clearly discloses cannot consist with any institution marked by Divine Providence for permanency and growth. The dry rot is in the very heart of the system. The distinction between right and wrong is fading away from the minds of its adherents. "Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin" is the luminous handwriting inscribed upon it. For as surely as there is a God in heaven, and that God is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, so surely will it be found that the life of any religious system draws to a close when, in order to sustain itself, it scruples not to turn to account practices which the very instincts of its own nature unequivocally condemn.

We can hardly affect astonishment at the *sang froid* with which mere politicians regard the principle of this measure. If none of those whose assumed speciality of function it is to guard the religion of Christ from the encroachments of a worldly spirit can detect in the proposed sale of ecclesiastical appointments anything at variance with what they understand to be the mind of their Master, or, detecting, deem it too trivial to demand even an apologetic remark, it would be puerile to expect statesmen who arrogate to themselves no such lofty pretensions, to look for sin where right rev. fathers in God have found none. Can they not say with truth, "We have not heard a whisper of objection against the Lord Chancellor's Bill for the Sale of Livings, from any one whose religious authority is recognised by the State"? Can they not plead that it has been received with general approbation? Some of them will now be emboldened, probably, to declare that, on the whole, they are inclined to favour the principle of sale—will contend, and with much reason, that where parish clergymen are elected by the ratepayers, the proceeding is generally attended by the worst features of the most corrupt contested elections—and that patronage, as dispensed by the Lord Chancellor, being generally exercised on considerations of private friendship, or as a political bribe, or, at best, a political reward, the innovation proposed is a decided improvement. Mark how a flaw in the foundation vitiates every part of the superstructure resting upon it! A parochial election of a clergyman may be bad—appointments by the Lord Chancellor may be worse in effect—but even if it were so, does it justify the committal of so sacred a business to private hands, and the making it a marketable commodity? Neither of the alternatives is necessary—all are bad—but inasmuch as the connexion of the Church with the State precludes religious discipline, takes no note of spiritual qualifications, and renders impossible a resort to the practices which prevailed in the choice of pastors by congregations in primitive times, politicians have no option but to take what they conceive to be the least of several evils, and, instead of surrendering the Establishment as incompatible with ecclesiastical purity, to make the most they can of arrangements obviously impure. And yet not one of them would argue thus in reference to the sale of political appointments.

We presume, however, that we are but wasting our time, our ink, our thoughts, and our emotions, in inveighing against the iniquitous principle of this measure. But, no! on second thoughts, we recall the suspicion. If this bill be what we take it to be—a legal authorisation of a traffic which is simoniacal and shameful, no sincere denunciation of it can be utterly thrown away. We may not be able to influence a single vote. Probably we shall not. But neither will the petition of the Liberation Society, nor will our humble but reiterated protests, be devoid of

moral effect. They will be as fire in some consciences. They will, at least, reveal to some men the surrounding darkness. They will, perhaps, be remembered after many days, when the innovation which all men praise develops its real tendencies and results. At any rate, "*liberavimus nostras animas.*" We have washed our hands of the sin and the scandal. We have freed our consciences from the charge of complicity. We might have remained silent in the conviction that the proposed measure will do not a little to mature those changes of opinion which we know must precede the full realisation of our principles. But the interests involved are not ecclesiastical only—they are profoundly spiritual. We have protested in behalf not of theory, but of religion. We have been concerned not so much for free churchism, as for Christianity. Purity still more than liberty has demanded public advocacy against the bent of public opinion—and we have felt that we could not justify our decision if we had resisted the demand.

DISSENT IN THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

THE brief debate in the House of Lords on Friday night in connection with the Duchy of Cornwall Management Bill, marks a rate of progress in the sentiment of prominent statesmen with respect to the position of Dissent for which we were scarcely prepared. By the law of 1844, which the present Bill proposes to amend, no sites for places of public worship could be granted for any but Church of England purposes. By the present Bill sites may be granted to the value of 300*l.*, and may be granted to any denomination. Lord Chelmsford protested against this "legislative recognition of the title of Dissenters," but the Duke of Newcastle, with characteristic moderation and liberality, effectually answered the Tory Lord's objection. He informed the House nothing could make the name of the Prince of Wales more odious than for their Lordships to refuse the power now sought, and that, if it were refused, the whole population in some portions of the Duchy would be shut out from any religious instruction whatever. This commentary seems to have been wholly unanticipated. More facts relating to the weakness of the Church in Cornwall and its neglect of the population were not apparently wanted, and the Bill was therefore allowed to pass. We take this act simply as a recognition of the equality of Dissent with the Church. We trust that so far as Endowment is concerned, the Church will be left alone. We do not want an extension to Dissenters of the very "privileges" which have weakened the Church. We would rather not have any money grants either from the Duchy or from the Crown—and we hope that no such grants will be applied for or expected. Self-reliance has hitherto been our strength: the want of it the weakness of our opponents.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

It seems that Dr. Stanley will not be allowed to have it all his own way in the Subscription controversy, and there is promise of his meeting with plenty of opposition. The first opponent is the Rev. Dr. Irons, of Brompton. Dr. Irons, in a letter of forty pages, addressed to the Bishop of London, maintains the immaculate conception of the Prayer-book. Much in the same manner as a Roman Catholic devotee would defend an image of the Virgin, does the Doctor write in favour of the paper image which Canon Stanley has so ruthlessly attacked. He begins by informing the Bishop that he is "a Churchman, who has kept steadily to the Old Prayer-book from very early childhood till now"—a fact we cannot doubt, although the son of the late Joseph Irons must, in that case, have been a very precocious young convert indeed. This old

Prayer-book, Dr. Irons is of opinion that he is now called upon to surrender. Canon Stanley's proposal he can look at in no other light than this, and he plainly tells the Canon that the Subscription net is spread in his sight in vain.

This is a fair beginning, but it is nothing to what follows. Twenty pages does the reverend writer devote to an elaborate exposure of the ignorance of ecclesiastical history shown by the Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford. In opposition to the Professor the Doctor attempts to show that the early Reformers always contemplated Subscription. We have read both Professor Stanley and Dr. Irons carefully, and we think Dr. Irons does not prove his point. His illustrations do not touch the question of subscription either to the Articles or to the Prayer-book, which—and not something else—is the point at issue. The same may be said of the next section, in which Dr. Irons attacks the Professor for stating that for the first three centuries the Church was entirely without Subscription. In answer to this statement Dr. Irons quotes the well-known case of the Council of Antioch against Paul of Samosata, when, says Dr. Irons, "Hymeneus, Theophilus, Theocletus, Maximus, Proclus, and Bolanus," presented a letter demanding that the accused should write or make his mark to certain theological propositions. But was this a declaration of faith to which all the clergy had to subscribe? Nothing of the sort! and if it were, are we to be held bound by the precedents of "Hymeneus, Theophilus, Theocletus, Maximus, Proclus, and Bolanus," certain orthodox bishops of the third century?

The third and most important topic Dr. Irons disposes of with equal readiness. He does not believe in the existence of any of the alleged practical evils of Subscription. He himself, he states, has never felt any difficulty in the matter, and he does not perceive that there is any contradiction between the Articles and the Prayer-book, or "any other difference than the nature of the case demands." The Athanasian Creed he also accepts, not, certainly, to say that "each expression of it is infallible," but as he believes that England owes her deep faith in the Trinity to it, he takes it as an expression of that doctrine. In other words, as Dr. Irons afterwards carefully informs us, he subscribes "both Articles and Prayer-book in their obvious, easy, and most congruous sense."

But the state of the Church? Is that satisfactory to Dr. Irons? Let us read:—"Discipline is acknowledged to be extinct amongst us." Learning is departing from the Church, an evil "too plain and too alarming to admit of any doubt." Dr. Irons traces this, not to Subscription, but to the Tractarian agitation, which raised a prejudice against the bare rumour of theological learning. This evil, he says, "is done, and none now living will see it completely undone." He laments the present spirit of "independence and freedom," and is of opinion that a "solemn future" is before the Church—a future which may find a nation finally unchurchd, a clergy descending to use a Prayer-book which they will not affirm they believe, and a people mainly divided between illiterate fanaticism and cold infidelity. As for the Nonconformists, they are "small and diminishing bodies," but it is acknowledged that "in their efforts at holy discipline they all bear a witness for Christ which puts us to shame." Dr. Irons, it will be seen, is not a cheerful writer. That ghostly tinge which characterises all the productions of the school to which he belongs is apparent in every thought of this pamphlet. The present is bad and the future is dismal—and Dr. Irons looks back with regret to the times of Hymeneus and the other orthodox bishops of the third century, who walked up to a suspected heretic and said, "Write or make your mark, or lose your office." Then there was no perverse spirit of "independence and freedom"!

The Rev. J. B. Mozley, in a letter to Professor Stanley, comes to the same practical conclusion as Dr. Irons. Mr. Mozley confines his examination of the effect of Subscription to the 9th, 11th, and 17th Doctrinal Articles. He thinks that the act does not "press hard" upon any man. Inasmuch, however, as Mr. Mozley leaves thirty-six Articles and the whole of the Prayer-book out of his examination, his inference is not worth very much.

Still another! The Rev. C. F. Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth, enters the lists a rather hot and angry champion, and in the temper of a man who will call a "spade a spade." He tells us that those who are agitating for a removal of the test by which the entrance to the Church of England is assumed to be guarded, ought at once to resign their offices. Not to do so, he adds, is to be guilty of "a wilful and wanton violation of the most solemn and important engagements that man can contract with God and his fellow man"; to "give sanction and encourage-

ment to all mankind to set at naught all contracts, agreements, and obligations whatever"; to "drive truth and fidelity and honesty out of the pale of human society," and to "induce falsehood, fraud, and distrust into all human obligations." There can be no doubt whatever that this outspoken writer has hit the blot on the escutcheon of all the Evangelical clergy—of all, at least, of the four thousand who signed the memorial stating that the use of the Burial Service was a burden on their consciences. He sees what Dissenters have all along seen—that, as honest men, these clergymen have no other course before them but to do what the Ejected did, leave the Church. So entirely is he agreed with them on this question that we could have imagined he has drawn his words as arrows from the quivers of the Nonconformist speakers of last year. And does not this read like a quotation from the editor of the *Christian Spectator* himself:—

Even to the sceptical or unbelieving man of the world, who professes only the principles of honesty and integrity in common with the heathen, I may confidently appeal against the base and dishonourable practice of wilfully and obstinately violating engagements deliberately and solemnly undertaken, as I have shown under the head of "Clerical Subscription." If you favour such violation in the clergy, who are the recognised teachers of morality as a practical part of the Christian religion, as enjoined by Divine precept, sanctioned by Divine authority, and amenable to Divine retribution, what security can you have for the fulfilment of any engagements in common life—that you are not wronged and betrayed and ruined by any with whom you deal, by any in whom you trust? Why should not your servants open your doors and windows to thieves at night? Why should not your book-keepers and clerks make false entries? Why should not the officers of the army lead their regiments—why not the naval officers lead their ships—over to the enemy? Why should not the lawyer betray his client—the man of business his employer? The one would violate the Articles of War which he had promised to obey, perverted the commission derived from his Sovereign, and abused the stipend allotted to him for loyal service; the other would pervert his instructions and undertakings, and abuse the fee of his client to the service of his opponent. All this the clergyman does who enters into engagements, and receives emoluments, to teach the people in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, and then publishes views and statements at variance with those principles, still retaining the status and emoluments of his violated office.

It was not necessary, however, for Mr. Watkins to blunt the satisfaction with which one sees him use his weapons in such a cause by showing that the hand that can strike with such force at a public scandal is equally ready to strike at the memory of the dead, and to violate the feelings of a nation by attempting to tear asunder the veil which hides the mysteries of Providence. After thus dealing with the Anti-Subscription party, Mr. Watkins hurls a poisoned javelin or two at Bishop Colenso and the Essayists and Reviewers. The former he describes as strutting before the world with "blasphemy on his mitre, apostasy on his shepherd's crook, and his lawn sleeves engraved with the superscription of infidelity," the latter as a "fraternity of scavengers" throwing their garbage down at the doors of Christian people. This leads the author to some remarks on the German School, and to a savage criticism on the "Meditations on Death and Eternity," which have recently been published by her Majesty's desire. This publication, in the writer's opinion, makes it incumbent on the Bishop of London to point out to her Majesty the mischief which such works as these have introduced into her kingdom, and the "leprosy" and "plague" with which they have affected the Church. Mr. Watkins adds:—"It is said that the late Prince Consort was enamoured of this and similar works of the German School. Then we have the key to that mysterious Providence which called him away in the midst of his days, from further evil." On which the *Clerical Journal* remarks:—"Few true Churchmen felt other than that the influence of the Prince Consort was injurious if not disastrous to the Church." We leave these words as we find them. They are better not commented upon, and with all our attachment to the "Dissidence of Dissent," we hope they may not come under her Majesty's notice.

The *Guardian* is usually a respecter of persons—sometimes, in a moment of charity, even of Dissenting persons, but especially of the person of a Bishop, if, that is to say, he be not a Low-Church Bishop—in which event, "circumstances alter cases." It now, however, rates the whole hierarchy. There has, as the reader is aware, long been a proposal before the Church for the separation of Cornwall from the diocese of Exeter, and its erection into a new bishopric. This proposal has been formally laid before the Government, and, by Lord Palmerston, rejected. The memorialists—a large number of the clergy and laity of Cornwall—then addressed Convocation, but they were as coldly received by their Lordships in the Upper House as they were by the Prime Minister. The *Guardian* says they were met with a "chilling reserve," and

reminds the public that "Every proposal for an extension of the Episcopate has been received by the Bishops with ill-concealed dislike. The Bishops, it is suggested again and again, desire to maintain their own dignity and opulence, and dread the multiplication of sees, which might detract something from the stately isolation of their position, or demand a reduction of the incomes by which that position is supported." This is such plain language as in the good old times of the "sainted Laud" would have brought the writer first into the High Commission Court, and secondly into the pillory. Their Lordships, however, are not left here. Not satisfied with hinting that the basest motives have led to the rejection of this memorial, the *Guardian* goes on to inform all the "Right Reverend Fathers in God" that they are ignorant of the nature of their proper influence. From the manner in which this journalist writes, it is evident that he entertains only a forlorn expectation of their Lordships ever becoming enlightened on this subject:—"We would fain hope," he says, "that the Bishops may come to understand, before it is too late, that their influence is to be maintained, not by the temporal dignity that happens to surround it, but by the sense of its real value and blessing, which Churchmen, practically experiencing it, may be led to entertain." "Before it is too late," and "may be led to entertain." In other words, the Bishops are in danger, for Churchmen have not, now, any sense of the "value and blessings" of the episcopal influence.

THE KIRKHAM CHURCH-RATE STRUGGLE.

(From the *Preston Guardian*.)

In this journal, under date January 16th, 1861, we reported at some length the opening of a contest which came to a close yesterday week, in the Ecclesiastical Chancery Court at York. The particulars, as they reappear in our impression of to-day, are rich in instruction both to the friends and opponents of State-Established churches. Two townships, those of Kirkham and Medlar-with-Washam, have been selected out of fifteen townships in the parish, to be rated for the repairs of the Kirkham parish church, and they happen to contain a number of men who profess an invincible aversion to taxation for the support of religious institutions.

It is not necessary for us to repeat what is stated elsewhere—the stages of the controversy, which has lasted nearly two years and a-half, and has resulted in the absolute triumph of the defendants. The able services of Dr. Foster, of London, were engaged to prove that the rate, at first rejected, and afterwards on a poll adopted, was not legally levied. The doctor's course of argument went to show that the rate was invalid *ab initio* from the combination of two irregularities on the part of the chairman of the vestry, the Rev. W. L. Hussey; that the Pluralities Act does not authorise the Queen in Council to make new parishes; that one illegal item will nullify a rate; that the one for insurance in the present case was such an item; and that the vote in favour of a rate must give a majority against all amendments proposed—in other words, that a majority of the vestry must be shown to have preferred the particular rate carried to any other that was submitted. Our readers will find that the judge did not pronounce adversely on any of the points raised by Dr. Foster; but the fact which eclipses every other is, that he decided against the validity of the rate. It was quite clear that "means ought to have been afforded to the discontents to test the quantum of the rate"; that they ought to have been allowed to choose between the churchwardens three-halfpenny rate and one of any other sum, say between three shillings and half-a-farthing; and he also was "decidedly of opinion that the vote of Michael Sharry, which had been refused, ought to have been taken."

One part of the judgment we have yet to cite, and we are at a loss to reconcile it with the portion first quoted—"Each party to pay their own costs." Why so? we are compelled to ask, in the name of that equity which courts of law, ecclesiastical as well as secular, are set up to promote. The decision is clear as to the invalidity of the rate; hence it indisputably results that if no opposition to the payment had been raised, the parishioners would have been subject to a disbursement as illegal as if exacted by a troop of banditti; yet those who called the legality of the rate in question and have thus averted the commission of an illegal act, are compelled to bear a moiety of the cost. It is not unknown to us that the highest dignitaries of the Church of England have been put to heavy expense when bent on vindicating some point of diocesan discipline; but in such cases no provision has existed for the payment of costs by other parties. In the case before us it is different. The Chancellor of the York Ecclesiastical Court could have made the plaintiffs bear the defendants' costs; and that this should have been his resolution will be the conviction of every impartial reader of the report. We should be sorry to surmise that he has saddled the defendants of the law with a heavy bill, because they did not, previous to his judgment, agree to accept his deliverance as final. This refusal on their part could not be dictated by any want of respect to the office or person of the judge; and we should hope that the singular codicil he added to his decision was not prompted by a feeling of displeasure at their independent bearing.

With the exception of this financial appendix—showing that, like the scorpions of the Apocalypse, some ecclesiastical judgments carry their stings in their tails—we have only the language of congratulation to address to the stout-hearted men of Kirkham who have achieved this victory over their powerful opponents. To the Rev. W. Knox, Mr. Bowdler, and Mr. W. H. Bowdler, ably supported by Messrs. Richards and Whitworth, this triumph will be specially sweet, as the reward of exertions and sacrifices the extent of which few can understand. They and their associates would not flinch, and

they have proved themselves to be good men and true. They have snatched the bays even from the Chancery of York, and their adversaries are left to wear the cypress. But beyond the victory thus gained, and of even greater importance to the people of Kirkham, is the answer which will be returned to the question—what is next to be done? Is the old source of bitterness to be kept open? Is the parish to be kept for ever in hot water for the sake of a few pounds which might easily be raised by voluntary subscription? Is the honour of our common Christianity to be outraged by another attempt to make the constable the buttress of the parish church? We would hope that the present vicar will be guided by wiser counsels; and that as a minister of righteousness and love he will select another and more excellent way of keeping the parish church in good repair. On reflection, he cannot but feel that no amount of architectural reparation or embellishment would compensate for the intestine discord and unchristian temper which another attempted Church-rate would inevitably excite. The edifice will not suffer by the trial of a more tolerant course, and any influence for the spiritual and social benefit of the parish he is able to exert will be strikingly increased.

DR. CANDLISH ON THE MONUMENT TO THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

In the General Assembly of the Free Kirk the other day, on receiving the report on Popery, which expressed some lament at its increase in Scotland, chiefly from the influx of Irish, and denounced the course of legislation relative to Maynooth, the Prison Ministers Bill, &c., Dr. Candlish took notice of what he called the Popish inscription on the "cairn" erected near Balmoral to the memory of the late Prince Consort. The inscription was taken from the Wisdom of Solomon, chap. iv., verses 13, 14:—"He, being made perfect in a short time, fulfilled a long time. For his soul pleased the Lord; therefore hastened he to take him away from among the wicked." Dr. Candlish said he did not attach one shadow of suspicion of blame to her Majesty or any of the Royal family.

There can be no difficulty in tracing it to that small band of clergymen of the Church who, I am sorry to say, have a very influential standing at Court, and who, in their writings, have indicated an extreme desire to put the Apocrypha and the Bible upon a level, and that not in the way of vindicating what may be good and useful in the Apocrypha, but for the express purpose of undermining the authority of the Scripture—(applause)—and making out that there can be no distinction drawn between Canonical and Apocryphal books, and that the inspired words of Scripture are not materially different from the books of the Apocrypha. (Hear.) Those who are acquainted with the theological literature of the day know that that is the desire of the clergymen of the Broad school in England. Many of them at least parade the Apocrypha, and parade it studiously, as of equal authority with Holy Scripture. We may be told that it is not said expressly that this verse is put up as a verse of the Bible, but can any one doubt that it is put up in the ordinary way in which quotations from the Bible are given; and surely if these men had been ransacking the Bible they could have found equally beautiful passages far more pregnant with the spirit of Christianity and hope of immortality than this miserable meagre text from the Apocrypha. (Applause.) Why, there is not one single reference in that passage to a blessed immortality. All the reference is to relief from among the wicked, nothing more whatever. Surely these great divines advising our beloved Queen in her distress in the face of broad Scotland—Bible-loving Scotland—how to perpetuate the memory of him whom she had mourned, might have found in the writings of the Apostle Paul, or, if they doubted him, they might have found in the recorded sayings of his blessed Master, something more to the purpose—more hopeful, more pathetic, than this wretched scrap of the Apocrypha. (Applause.) I repeat, it is too bad. I do not know whether any representation might not be made on the subject. (Hear, hear.) It is a thing which endures for ages; and I say it is too bad that the Scottish nation, most deeply, most intensely sympathising with our beloved Sovereign in her mourning, full of admiration of that illustrious Prince who has been prematurely taken away—I say it is too bad that Scotland, thus sympathising with the Queen, and thus mourning him over whose loss she mourns, should be for ages insulted by having in the flaming fore-front of that monument what Scotland cannot but regard as an offence to the Bible which Scotland loves, and to the religion which Scotland has inherited. (Applause.)

CHURCH-RATES IN NEW PARISHES.—During the past week two meetings have been held at Fendall's Hotel in connexion with this subject, and resolutions have been adopted in reference to the Solicitor-General's bill for consolidating the acts relating to church-building. Several members of Parliament have been present at each sitting. We understand that representations have been made to members of the Government on the subject, and that there is every disposition to exclude from the bill everything that would place the question of Church-rates in new parishes in a worse position than it now holds. A committee has been appointed by the conference at Fendall's Hotel to take such further steps as may be necessary, though there is some probability that the bill, which has not yet passed the Select Committee, and consists of more than 400 clauses, will be abandoned at this advanced period of the Session.

THE NEW BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR.—The Duke of Newcastle has appointed the Rev. Dr. Trower, formerly Bishop of Glasgow, to the vacant see of Gibraltar, upon the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—The appeal from the judgments of Dr. Lushington, in the cases of Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson, are set down for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 19th

inst. The appeal of Wilson v. Fendall will, it is said, be heard first. Both the appellants, it is stated, intend to argue their cases in person.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF HALIFAX AND THE CORPORATION CEMETERY.—At a meeting in committee of the council of the Halifax Corporation, held on Friday evening, it was resolved by a large majority not to grant an application which had been made by the Roman Catholics of the town, for a portion of the new corporation cemetery for their exclusive use.

MR. BOUVIER'S "ACT OF UNIFORMITY" BILL.—In a Convocation, held at Oxford University on Tuesday afternoon, the 2nd inst., it was agreed, after a division, to affix the University seal to a petition to Parliament against Mr. Bouvier's "Bill to repeal certain portions of the Act of Uniformity." The number of votes given in favour of the petition was 182; against it, 51—majority, 131. There was a considerable attendance of non-residents.

CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION.—The Press of Saturday says:—"At the monthly clerical meeting, held at the Vestry-room, St. James's, Westminster, under the presidency of the Rev. J. E. Kempe, Canon Stanley was present, and advocated the removal of the present subscription of the clergy. After a long and animated discussion, the proposal of Canon Stanley was rejected on a division by a majority of nearly three to one, the numbers being 48 to 17."

THE OXFORD INDEX EXPURGATORIOUS.—Dr. Pusey has found another opportunity for gratifying his theological tastes. It is understood that among the names suggested by the Prince of Wales for the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the coming Commemoration was that of Professor Kingsley. This name has, however, been withdrawn, on account of the determined opposition offered in the Hebdomadal Board by Dr. Pusey, Dr. Mansel, and others of that section.—*Spectator*.

DR. ROWLAND WILLIAMS.—The retirement of Dr. Williams, whose name is so well known in connexion with "Essays and Reviews," from Lampeter College, having been preceded by a subscription among former members of the college and residents in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of presenting him with a token of regard, it was arranged that his portrait should be painted by Mr. Robertson, an artist in Liverpool. The presentation has taken place by means of a highly-complimentary letter from Mr. Johnes, the Recorder of Carmarthen, and ex-County Court Judge.

THE RIGHTS OF WORKHOUSE CHAPLAINS.—By the recent litigation in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Arches, three important points have been settled:—1st. That the Poor-law Commissioners, and guardians together, have a right to appoint union chaplains. 2nd. That the power of dismissing a chaplain vests in the commissioners. 3rd. That when a chaplain's election by the guardians has been consented to by the bishop of the diocese, and confirmed by the commissioners, the incumbent of the parish in which the union-house is situated has no veto on such appointment, nor can he hinder it.

BISHOP COLEMAN'S NEW WORK ON THE PENTATEUCH.—The Third Part, on the Book of Deuteronomy, will be published this month. This volume will examine minutely the internal evidence which proves that this book was written during the lifetime of the priest Hilkiah, who is stated to have discovered the Book of the Law in the Temple, and will set forth the several instances in which the thoughts and language of the Book of Deuteronomy closely resemble, or are identical with, the thoughts and style of the prophecies of Jeremiah, and of no other writings of the Old Testament. The further question, whether Jeremiah was or was not the actual writer of the Book of Deuteronomy, will be discussed in the Fourth Part.—*Inquirer*.

MARRIAGES AT CHURCH AND CHAPEL IN ENGLAND.—The following is an extract from the Registrar-General's Return for 1861:—"Out of the total number of 163,706 marriages, 130,697 were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church. The number of marriages performed otherwise than agreeably to the forms of the Established Church was 33,009. Roman Catholic marriages were 7,782; those in the registered chapels of other religious denominations, 13,182; those of Jews, 262; of Quakers, 58; while marriages contracted in superintendent registrars' offices were 11,725. In 1851 the marriages in the Established Church were about 131,000; in 1861 they were nearly the same number. In 1851 those not performed in the Established Church were about 23,000; in 1861 they were 33,000. It appears from these figures that an increase of 9,000, which the total marriages in 1861 exhibited as compared with those in 1851, was appropriated by persons who married according to other rites than those of the Established Church. In 1861 there were in England and Wales 4,564 buildings belonging to Roman Catholics and Dissenting denominations, and registered for the solemnisation of marriages. A third part of that number belonged to Independents, 1,000 to Baptists, 895 to Wesleyan Methodists, 551 to Roman Catholics, 193 to Calvinistic Methodists, 152 to Unitarians, 137 to Scottish Presbyterians, 141 to various other bodies who have not yet acquired numerical importance. Although the eleventh division (Monmouthshire and Wales) does not contain half the population of London, there are 710 religious buildings registered for marriages in that division, while in London there are but 309. Cheshire and Lancashire have little more than the population of London, but the registered buildings in those counties are twice as numerous as those of the metropolis."

CLERICAL CELIBACY.—The following sentences occur in the closing address of the Moderator of the

Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, delivered a few days ago. Speaking of the inadequacy of the Sustentation Fund, of the low average of the equal dividend of 137*l.*, the Moderator (Mr. Macleod, of Skye), said:—

It was stated here last year that it was not our creed but our circumstances, that doomed many a minister to celibacy—(laughter and applause); and though I cannot altogether concur in the hard speeches often made concerning poor bachelors, yet I must say that they are a class of ministers that I should not desire to see very numerous in our Church. (Great laughter.) The author of "The Tongue of Fire" says of them that, "even to think of them makes one feel cold." Another author, with a tongue of fire in his head, said not very long since as much as that they were "a good-for-nothing set"—(renewed laughter and applause); let us hope that their theology is not of such a negative character as their lives, if these things be true. But it is not in large cities such as Edinburgh and Glasgow, and others, that their evil influence—if evil it be—can be seriously felt. Amid the genial warmth of so many Christian families that influence can make no greater difference in their atmosphere than an occasional iceberg will in the temperature of the great Gulf Stream. (Loud laughter and applause.) Some of us may remember a controversy in the London press a few years since, as to whether a gentleman could marry with less of an annual income than of 500*l.* I hope our poor ministers will not, here, at all events, be excluded from the category of gentlemen; yet the more they possess of that character the greater difficulty will they find in present circumstances in changing their condition. ("Hear," and applause.) And I sometimes wonder how any of them can have the face to ask the hand of any respectable woman—(cheers and laughter); but a greater wonder still is, how any such woman, without any means or prospects than the present Sustentation Fund, can have the heart to say "Yes." (Renewed laughter.) But, though this be the greater wonder, it is more explicable; for where can self-denying love be found if not in woman's breast? (Laughter.)

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. J. A. SPURGEON, of Southampton, has accepted an invitation to become the minister of a new chapel, just erected by Sir Morton Peto, in the Cornwall-road, Notting-hill, London. The chapel will be opened on the 1st July, and Mr. Spurgeon will commence his ministry immediately.—*Freeman*.

WALWORTH-ROAD CHAPEL.—On Wednesday, June 3rd, the foundation-stone of the above chapel, now in course of erection for the church and congregation at present worshipping in Lion-street Chapel, New Kent-road, was laid by Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P. The facts connected with the erection were stated in a paper read by Mr. J. E. Tremidder, the secretary to the building committee, from which we quote the following:—"The church at Lion-street was formed by thirty-six persons in 1803, and met originally in another building, from which they removed to Lion-street in 1808. Since then it has been enlarged three times, and nearly thirteen hundred members have been added to the church. The present number of members is 363. The present chapel is held under different leases, and forms a portion of Church Corporation property. These leases terminate very shortly, and in view of this in 1854 a fund was established to provide the means of erecting a new building. It was then determined to raise 300*l.* per annum for seven years, which it was reckoned when placed at interest would secure 2,500*l.*; the duty of collection was entrusted to a committee of collectors. Four hundred and thirty-four persons have thus contributed to the fund, and the analysis of such contributors brings out the following facts. 207 persons have contributed 1*l.*; 199 persons have contributed 1*l.* and under 10*l.*; 23 persons have contributed 10*l.* and under 100*l.*; 5 persons have contributed under 100*l.* and above. The sum thus raised, in the seven years, amounting to 2,144*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, and the interest to 583*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* It is expected that the chapel about to be erected will cost 5,200*l.*, and the balance remaining has to be made up. The various members of the church have this year promised to get or give 1,000*l.*, and the pastor has undertaken to get 1,000*l.* more, of which sum he has at present obtained 340*l.*, leaving about 600*l.* still to be obtained by the various services. It is the desire of the church that the building shall be opened free of debt. The chapel will have 800 sittings, besides pews for 100 Sunday-schoolers. Adjoining the chapel will be built, on the ground floor, a lecture-hall to hold 150 persons, with ministers' and deacons' vestries, and on the upper floor two large class-rooms and a ladies' vestry. At the opening service, Sir S. M. Peto said it gave him unfeigned pleasure to be present on that occasion. It was often the case that churches were formed from the difference of opinion, but no such cause operated in this instance. It was simply the outgrowth of the measure of blessing which had been given to the church. He need not say that the past seven years and the fund that had been raised by the church commended itself to all who were interested in such movements, and gave the cause a claim upon the attention of all who had assumed to help. It was remarkable that during the progress of the fund the contributions of the church to various missionary and other societies had not diminished, but on the contrary had increased. He considered it one of the greatest blessings of Christian willing-hood. Sir S. M. Peto then referred to the efforts in the Church of England to raise 100,000*l.* per year for building churches, and stated that it was a fact that during the last twenty-seven months the Baptists had raised 220,000*l.* so that the poorest and weakest denomination was now doing as much as the Bishops proposed to do in the Church. But

he must state a fact that he had from sources altogether unconnected with the chapel, that if they had applied for a new lease of the old chapel it would have been refused them, as it was Church Corporation ground. He wished them success in the building of the chapel. Other speeches were delivered on the ground, and later at an evening meeting presided over by J. C. Marshman, Esq. The collections during the day amount to over 100*l*.

COLLYER MEMORIAL SCHOOLS, PECKHAM.—These schools have been erected in grateful remembrance of the labours and usefulness of the late Rev. William Bengo Collyer, LL.D., F.S.A., &c., for many years a faithful and devoted teacher and pastor of the church and congregation assembling within the walls of Hanover Chapel, Peckham. Dr. Collyer commenced his labours as a preacher at the early age of thirteen years. His talents and great warmth were of an extraordinary character. These schools were opened on Tuesday evening, the 2nd instant, when a tea and public meeting was convened, at which the Chamberlain of London, B. Scott, Esq., presided, who, as well as the Revs. Messrs. Tiddy, Gamble, Turquand, and Herschell, J. Allport, Esq., and others, addressed the meeting, dwelling at some length most touchingly upon the object of the memorial, and congratulating the Rev. R. W. Bett, pastor of the church, and friends, on being able to present their Sunday-school teachers with such a noble and spacious room—one of the largest in the neighbourhood of London. The room is a parallelogram, to be applied to the divided use of boys and girls. The total cost of the memorial, including fittings and purchase of site, will be about 1,800*l*.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A. (London U.), Professor of Cavendish Theological College, Manchester, has accepted the cordial invitation of the church and congregation to become their pastor. On Wednesday evening, June the 3rd, the new organ, just erected by Messrs. Bevingtons, of London, for this place of worship, was formally opened by a special service. The Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden Town, preached on the occasion.

MEVAGISSEY, CORNWALL.—The Rev. Thos. Snell, Independent minister, being about to remove to Berkhamstead, was on the evening of his departure presented with a purse of gold by Mr. J. Ley and Mr. M. Dunn, on behalf of many friends connected with the church and inhabitants of the place, as a testimonial of their respect and of their sense of his services. On Sunday week the chapel was crowded by a deeply affected audience, to hear his farewell sermon. The rev. gentleman carries with him the hearty good wishes of all parties, and will be followed by many prayers.

HANOVER, NEAR ABERGAVENNY.—The ordination services of the Rev. Robert Jermain Thomas, B.A., late of New College, London (who has been appointed by the London Missionary Society to Tien-tsin, China), took place at Hanover Chapel, on Thursday, the 4th inst. Dr. Hobson, late of China, described the field of labour; the Rev. J. H. Bunn, of Aberavenny, delivered the charge; and the Revs. J. Davies, Aberaman; W. Jenkins, Brynmawr; H. Daniel, Pontypool; G. Nathan, Brynmawr; D. Davies, New Inn; J. Davies, Varteg; and R. Thomas, Hanover, father of the young missionary, performed the other parts of the service. The chapel was densely crowded on the occasion, and the interest was intense, especially while the Rev. R. J. Thomas gave earnest and eloquent replies to the questions put to him.

SUNDERLAND — FAWCETT-STREET CHAPEL.—On Tuesday evening, June 2nd, the Rev. W. Shillito, late of Coventry, was publicly recognised as pastor of the church assembling in the above chapel. The Rev. G. Stewart, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, commenced the service with reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. J. C. Geikie received the statements of the church and pastor as to the circumstances which had led to the service. The Rev. J. Shillito, of Dewsbury, the pastor's brother, offered the recognition prayer. The Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham, delivered the address to the pastor from John xv. 16. The Rev. R. W. McAll, of Leicester, addressed his former flock from 2 Peter iii. 1. The Rev. W. Parkes concluded the solemn service with prayer. On the previous evening a preparatory devotional meeting was held, when an address was delivered by the Rev. J. Shillito, of Dewsbury.

BOCKING, ESSEX — RECOGNITION SERVICE.—On Thursday, 28th May, the Rev. Samuel Clarkson, late of Manchester, was publicly welcomed as co-pastor with the Rev. Thomas Craig. A tea-meeting, attended by about 500 persons, was held in the school-room. The public meeting took place in the chapel. The Rev. T. Craig, who for upwards of sixty years has been the much-esteemed pastor of the church at Bocking, having taken the chair, spoke in terms of the greatest cordiality and affection of his newly-elected colleague, expressed his entire satisfaction with the union that day recognised, and his confident hope that it would yield great and growing advantage to the people in the future. E. G. Craig, Esq., and Mr. Shearcroft having spoken as deacons on behalf of the church, Mr. Clarkson responded, stating some reasons why he had felt it his duty to accept the invitation to the co-pastorate, and also his views and purposes as to the discharge of his pulpit and pastoral work. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. J. Dewnap, of Witham, after which the Rev. P. Thomson, M.A., of Manchester, addressed the meeting, bearing an unqualified testimony as to the esteem felt for Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson in Manchester and Salford. Exhortations were then delivered by the Rev. S. Steer, of Castle Hedingham, on "Christian unity and fellowship";

the Rev. J. C. Rook, of Thaxted, on "The Christian pastorate: its duties and its claims"; the Rev. G. Wilkinson, of Chelmsford, on "Religion in the family"; and the Rev. A. Hall, of Luddenden Foot, on "The duty of the church in relation to the conversion of sinners." The meeting was closed with the doxology and prayer by the Rev. Theodore Hook, of Chelmsford.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.—The second annual meeting of this association was held in Ramsey, Hunts, on Wednesday, June 3. At twelve o'clock the annual sermon was preached in the Great Whyte Chapel, by the Rev. Rev. W. H. Wylie, who, in a masterly and most impressive manner pointed out the obligations of all Christians to fulfil the "work of service" according to their abilities. In the afternoon a meeting for business was held, at which reports were received from twenty-one churches, by which it appeared that there had been during the year an increase in church-members of 117, and a decrease of 85; showing a clear increase of 32. The association comprises twenty-three churches—having 1,221 members, 2,020 Sunday-school children—the aggregate congregations, including village stations, being 5,227. In the evening a public meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by C. P. Tebbut, Esq., on "The social influences of Christianity"; by Bateman Brown, Esq., on "Evangelical Nonconformity aggressive rather than defensive"; by Rev. G. B. Thomas, on "The work of the association"; and by Thomas Coote, Esq., on "The demands of Christianity and the times in which we live upon Evangelical Nonconformity." The meetings were largely attended by friends from all parts of the county, and increased interest was excited in the work of home evangelization—for which the association was formed.

SOMERSET ASSOCIATION.—The sixty-seventh annual meeting was held at Milborne Port on the 26th and 27th of May. The pastors and delegates assembled at the Rev. E. H. Perkins', and made grants varying in their amount to ten churches. In the evening a devotional meeting was held in the Independent chapel. The Rev. James Taylor, of Fulwood, presided; Revs. J. Poole, W. Guest, T. B. Night, offered prayer, and the Rev. J. W. Sampson delivered an address, "On the state of heart needful to a profitable hearing of God's word." On Wednesday morning a meeting was held, at which business connected with the work of evangelization was transacted. Divine service was held, at which the devotional exercises were conducted by Revs. F. Beckley and J. E. Drover. The Rev. W. H. Dyer preached an able sermon from 1 Cor. xi. 12. Dinner was provided, at which the pastor, Rev. E. H. Perkins, presided, by whom and other ministers short speeches were afterwards made. A public meeting was held in the evening; J. P. Spencer, Esq., of Oakhill, took the chair. The reports of the association and of the Evangelical Society were read by the secretary. The former made mention of the churches which had received aid during the past year, and contained extracts from letters from the churches, clearly indicating the great value of the assistance rendered; the latter announced that ten evangelists had been working diligently during the year. It appears that these labour in forty-nine parishes, in which there are about 106 towns, villages, and hamlets. In these there is population of about 24,936; there are about 3,147 visitable families; on an average 700 visits are made, thirty-nine services held, and nine Bible-classes conducted every week. The continuance and even an increase of the present number of agents was urged, on the ground of non-attendance of large numbers on public worship, the ignorance and superstition existing, and also by the success which has followed the movement. This association is working harmoniously with the Home Missionary Society. The adoption of the report, and the re-election of J. P. Spencer, Esq., as treasurer; G. B. Sully, Esq., as treasurer of the evangelist fund; and Rev. E. H. Jones as the secretary, was moved by Wm. Rawlinson, Esq., seconded by Rev. John Webb. A resolution urging the churches to a more prayerful, active, and liberal support of the work was moved by G. B. Sully, Esq., seconded by Rev. E. Roberts, supported by Mr. Walker, one of the evangelists. The meetings were well attended, and pervaded by an earnest and hallowed spirit.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SCHOOLS AT RUSHOLME.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Congregational church and school-rooms at Rusholme, Manchester, was performed on Saturday, May 30th, by Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P. The church will front Didsbury-road, almost opposite the end of Dickenson-road, and will be 81 feet long by 62 feet wide, internally. It will be of brick, with Greenhill stone dressings. It will have considerable pretensions to architectural beauty. The style will be Romanesque, with detached shafts to the windows. Its principal feature on the exterior will be a gabled clock-tower, surmounted by a slated spire, to the vane of which the height will be 120 feet. This tower will be placed in an advantageous position, and give a very neat finish to the appearance of the building. Including the accommodation of the three galleries, the church will seat about 850 individuals. The school-rooms will accommodate 350 scholars. On the ground floor will be half a dozen class-rooms. The entire cost is estimated at 4,000*l*, towards which 1,000*l* has been voted from the Bicentenary Fund. 1,600*l* is still required. The architect is Mr. A. Waterhouse, whose plans have been entrusted to nearly a dozen contractors. The ceremony on Saturday commenced with devotional exercises, after which the Rev. Professor Newth delivered an address on the principles of Congrega-

tionalism. Mr. Ryder, on behalf of the building committee, presented Mr. Hadfield with a beautiful silver trowel, and in doing so referred to the position which Mr. Hadfield filled in the Nonconformist body. After laying the stone Mr. Hadfield delivered an address. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the fiery persecution with which the Nonconformists were visited 200 years ago, and the part that was borne in those proceedings by the people of Rusholme. After speaking of the progress of Nonconformity, and its recognition by the Establishment, he said that he estimated the number of places of worship in Great Britain at 25,000, which were entirely supported by voluntary contributions. The number of children in England and Wales was about three millions, taught by about 350,000 unpaid teachers. Such a state of things was extremely gratifying, and greatly rejoiced him in his declining years. The proceedings concluded with a *soirée* in the Rusholme Public Hall, Mr. Abraham Haworth presiding. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. P. Thomson, M.A.; Rev. A. Thomson, M.A.; Rev. A. M'Laren, B.A.; Mr. Hadfield, M.P., and several other gentlemen. A report of the building committee was read by Mr. Ryder. An appeal was afterwards made on behalf of the funds, there being a sum of 1,600*l*. yet required, and 425*l*. was subscribed in the room.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, HERTFORD.—On Wednesday, May 27, the new Independent chapel was opened for public worship. This edifice has been erected by Messrs. Smith and Son, of Hertford, and is an extremely handsome building. The style of the chapel is the transition from the Early Pointed to the Geometric period which prevailed about the latter part of the thirteenth century. It is planned to accommodate 600 persons, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and transepts; the latter do not project beyond the aisles, but appear in elevation. The interior of the building presents a light, spacious, and elegant appearance, and contrasts well with the beautiful exterior. Morning service was held at noon on Wednesday, when the lower part of the chapel was well filled. The Rev. J. Wonnacott, minister of the chapel, offered the dedicatory prayer. Mr. Hill, of Cheshunt, read the lessons and the prayers; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Martin, of Westminster, from Phil. iii. 3. The Rev. W. Upton, of St. Alban's, delivered the closing prayer; and the collection after the service was about 43*l*. The acoustic properties of the building proved admirable. After service the congregation proceeded to the Corn Exchange, where a sumptuous cold collation was provided, to which a numerous company sat down. Mr. Henry Rayment presided. The Rev. J. Wonnacott, in proposing the health of the chairman, said that there was 300*l*. owing; but they had besides a loan of 500*l*. from the Building Society—making 800*l*. debt on the building to be paid off. Of this they were pledged to raise 300*l*. as soon as possible, and the 500*l*. was to be paid off in ten years, at 50*l*. a-year. The chairman said he was much pleased with the success which had attended the opening of the new church which that day had been dedicated to the service of Almighty God. He could not speak too highly of their esteemed pastor, to whose exertions it was chiefly owing that they had erected the new place of worship, which was now an ornament to the county town of Hertfordshire. The total cost of the building was 2,030*l*. He should be glad to give 10 per cent. on all that might be collected in the room—(cheers)—towards defraying the debt yet remaining on the building fund. The Rev. Clement Dukes proposed, "The preachers of the day." The Rev. G. Smith acknowledged the compliment in an eloquent address. The Rev. Mr. Forsyth, of Orange-street Chapel, London, proposed, "The Congregational church in Hertford, its pastor and deacons." Mr. Francis proposed, "Prosperity to the Congregational churches in the county, and to other denominations," to which Mr. Upton replied. A vote of thanks to the architect followed. In the service at half-past six, the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, preached from Hebrews i. 3. On Sunday, May 31, two sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan. The proceeds of the opening service amount to 105*l*.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, MORECAMBE, LANCASTER.—This new place of worship in the rising watering-place of Morecambe, was opened for Divine service on Whit-Sunday. The Rev. J. Sugden had been invited, with great propriety, to take part in the dedicatory services of the building, which owes its erection in great measure to his earnest initiation. Mr. Sugden preached in the morning and afternoon, and in the evening the service was taken by Principal Green, of Rawdon College. There were large congregations. The collection amounted to 30*l*. In the evening Mr. Sugden preached to his old congregation in the High-street Chapel, and at the close of the service the liberal collection of 25*l*. was made on behalf of the Morecambe Chapel fund. On Monday evening the opening celebration was brought to a close by a social tea-party in the old chapel. The attendance was so large that the visitors could not be accommodated at one sitting. John Crossley, Esq., Mayor of Halifax, occupied the chair. It was stated by Mr. W. Jackson, the treasurer, that the total cost of the chapel was 2,165*l*., towards which there had been subscribed by the congregations at Lancaster and Morecambe, the sum of 900*l*. The Bicentenary committee had given 500*l*. towards the chapel, and thus they were left with a deficiency amounting to about 765*l*. After the chairman's opening address, the Rev. R. Davis, of Oldham, referred generally to the Bicentenary movement and its pecuniary results. Instead of 100,000*l*., nearly a

quarter of a million had been raised. Towards the Lancashire fund to build thirty chapels, 18,000*l.* had been promised, which they hoped in due time would reach 50,000*l.* The newly-erected and elegant structure in which they were then assembled, was one of those chapels assisted out of the fund. It was important to observe that the sum of 20,000*l.* would occasion the expenditure of at least 100,000*l.* in chapels assisted by the fund, seven were already opened, two were nearly ready for opening, and eight or ten would be opened in the course of the summer. (Applause.) And many were depending for an increased prosperity in the trade of the county to commence building operations. He congratulated the friends in what had been doing in Morecambe. Professor Green, of Rawdon College, then made a few remarks upon the word "Nonconformity," and said those who called Gothic architecture Popish, seemed to forget that in all Rome itself, the very seat of Papacy, there was not one church built in the Gothic style. (Applause.) It had evidently been left to the Protestants, and he contended that in the erection of these places of worship they should have something distinctive and calculated to impress the mind. The chairman then suggested that a great effort should be made to clear off the debt in two years, either by weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annual subscriptions, and that all should have a "finger in the pie," from the lowest to the highest. If this were decided upon he would be glad to give them 10*l.* per quarter for the two years. (Loud applause.) Mr. Dawson said he would add to what he had already given, 50*l.*, and might also promise on behalf of his wife another 20*l.* (Applause.) He invited all in Morecambe to unite and give something—even though it were only one penny per week. After addresses from the Rev. J. Sugden, a collection was made amounting to above 39*l.* After several other addresses, Mr. Sugden informed the audience that a gentleman of Bradford had offered to give 5*l.*, that Mr. Mansergh subscribed 10*l.*, and offered to lend the trustees 50*l.* for two years without interest. These announcements were received with applause. Mr. Jackson would be happy to repeat his subscription of 50*l.* to the fund. After a few remarks from the Rev. J. Reid, of Windermere, and Mr. E. B. Dawson, and various votes of thanks, the meeting separated, and the visitors were conveyed in a special train to Lancaster.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. GEORGE SMITH, OF POPLAR.—On Thursday evening a meeting of the church and congregation assembling in Trinity Chapel, Poplar, was held in Crisp-street school-room, to present their pastor, the Rev. George Smith, with a service of plate valued at 250*l.*, in commemoration of his having completed the twenty-first year of his ministry in that important sphere of labour. The room was elegantly decorated for the occasion, and crowded to excess, there being above 600 persons present, including the Rev. Dr. Tidman, the Rev. Thomas James, the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. John Kennedy, the Rev. J. E. Richards, the Rev. T. C. Hine, the Rev. R. Ashton, the Rev. H. J. Gamble, the Rev. J. H. Wilson, the Rev. G. Wilkins, and many other ministers and friends who had accepted the invitation of the committee to be present. After partaking of an excellent tea, provided by the ladies of the church and congregation, Mr. Maitland was called to the chair, and in a very clear and practical speech introduced the business of the evening. He traced the formation of the cause in Poplar more than twenty years ago, when the chapel was built by the late Mr. Green; showed the attachment of the family during the long period of their connection with it until the death of Mr. Richard Green during the present year; reviewed the history of Mr. Smith's ministry amongst them; and showed that it had been one unbroken course of harmony and advancement; and concluded by stating that the presentation of the plate was a perfectly spontaneous offering of Christian gratitude and thankfulness by the people who had been gathered together through Mr. Smith's devoted services. Mr. Roupel then delivered an exceedingly appropriate address to Mr. Smith in presenting him with the plate, which consisted of an eloquent silver salver, with tea service, and on behalf of the subscribers requested his acceptance of the gift. Mr. Roupel, in making the presentation, referred also to the deep interest which Mrs. Smith had always taken in the welfare of the church and congregation, and in the name of the subscribers expressed their earnest hope that Mr. Smith would be long spared to labour amongst them as their pastor. Mr. Smith gracefully acknowledged the gift, and in reviewing the history of his pastorate showed that no fewer than 1,200 members had been added to the church during the twenty-one years he had been at Poplar. It was his happiness to be connected with people who had been of one heart and mind ever since he had been called to take the pastoral oversight of them; and while they had cheerfully consented to his devoting no inconsiderable portions of his time in promoting the great objects of the Congregational Union, of which he had the happiness to be one of the secretaries, he had made it his first duty to attend to the flock committed to his charge, and during those twenty-one years he had preached in his own pulpit every year 46 Sundays, and attended to the weekly service 45 Sundays, besides attending all the business meetings and the duties of pastoral visitation. In all this he thanked God, to whose grace alone they were indebted for the large measure of prosperity which had attended their labours. It was gratifying also, he said, to see so many of his ministerial brethren present, and his earnest prayer to God was that they might all seek to be more and more devoted to the glorious

work in which they were engaged. The Rev. Dr. Tidman moved a congratulatory resolution, and referred in affecting terms to the fact, that of all the ministers who were present at Mr. Smith's ordination twenty-one years ago, only himself and Mr. Thomas James now remained. He could not but rejoice, however, on the occasion of that meeting, for while those who were gone were reaping their reward in glory, those who remained were doing the Master's work in a way which entitled them through grace to look forward with joyous expectations to the rest which remained for them above. Mr. Smith had well earned the handsome gift which had been so lovingly bestowed on him, and his prayer was that he might live long to enjoy the fruit of his devoted labours, and that his family as they come to look on that expression of his people's gratitude, would not only be proud of the memory of such a father, but live out the sacred obligations which the legacy of such a good name entitled on them. The Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Thos. James, Rev. H. J. Gamble, and other brethren, then addressed the meeting, the interest of which was maintained throughout.

YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.—The annual meetings of this association commenced on Tuesday, May 26th, in Bath-buildings Baptist church, Huddersfield. There was a fair muster of delegates, representing nearly all the Baptist congregations in the county. The Rev. J. Hanson, of Huddersfield, was appointed moderator. After devotional exercises and the appointment of committees, the meeting adjourned to tea, and resumed proceedings at six o'clock. A paper was read by Mr. W. Carlill, of Hull, on "Chapel debts and chapel extension in the county." The paper, having shown that the Baptist denomination was not advancing with the growth of the population, recommended a systematic effort to increase the loan fund for the extinction of chapel debts wherever existing, and the extension of new chapels wherever necessary, on the principle that where Baptists were strong it was their duty to consider the state of those who were weak. The Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, and Mr. George Willis, of Armley, near Leeds, having spoken on the subject discussed by the paper, the Rev. J. Barker, of Lockwood, recommended that a committee of qualified ministers should be formed for the purpose of watching over the denomination, and deciding where it was proper to extend assistance. After some remarks from the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Sheffield, and Mr. Green, of Hebden Bridge, Mr. Illingworth, of Bradford, declared it was a shame and a disgrace to the denomination that, there being more wealth among the Baptists of Yorkshire than in any other part of the country, there should only be 2,000*l.* forthcoming towards a proposed loan fund of 5,000*l.* The meeting then closed with prayer. —The association resumed its meetings on Wednesday morning. At ten a.m. public worship took place in the Philosophical Hall, which was crowded by a highly respectable congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Pottenger, of Rawdon. From the letters read from the churches, it appears that the total increase in members, after deducting losses, is less than it has been for many years, amounting only to eighty throughout the whole county. The total membership of the denomination in the county now stands at 8,550; churches in the association, 66; preaching-stations, 63. —The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Itinerant Society was held the same night, in the Philosophical Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Aked, of Shipley. The hall was again crowded by a highly respectable assembly. The report was very discouraging, and complained of the smallness of the results accomplished, and appealed for sustenance. The treasurer's statement showed that the society's income for the year had been 172*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, which had been exceeded on the contra side of the account by 4*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The chairman having made an appropriate opening address, the Rev. H. Dowson, of Bradford, moved the adoption of the report. Mr. James Fyfe, of Shipley, seconded the resolution. At the conclusion of his address, the resolution was carried, and a collection was then made towards the funds of the society, amounting to 13*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* A resolution, thanking past officers for their work and appointing those of the coming year, was then moved by the Rev. W. Best, of Leeds, and seconded and adopted, after which the meeting closed with devotional exercises. —The meetings were resumed on Thursday. A prayer-meeting took place at 6.30 a.m. At half-past ten public worship took place in the Philosophical Hall, which was again occupied by a large and highly respectable congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Parker, of Farsley. In the afternoon, the delegates met for the despatch of business. In the course of the proceedings, a committee was appointed to watch the action of the Government during the ensuing year in all matters affecting the interests of religion, and to communicate to the churches of the association when necessary. The following resolution was also adopted, on the motion of the Rev. H. Dowson, of Bradford:—

That the association, deeply sympathizing with their Baptist brethren in Russia enduring persecution and suffering for conscience' sake, empower the Civil Questions Committee to prepare a memorial on their behalf, to be signed by the moderator, and presented, through the British Minister at St. Petersburg, to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and that the secretary of the association be requested to correspond with the secretaries of the Baptist Union and the Evangelical Alliance, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the object.

A letter was read from the continent, addressed to the association by the Rev. J. G. Oncken, on behalf of the German Associated Baptist Churches and Mission, giving an account of the progress and persecution of the denomination in the country referred to; and a resolution was adopted acknowledging the

letter, and expressing sympathy with the German churches in their trials, and gladness at their spiritual prosperity and primitive order, unity, and zeal. Chapel cases and other business having been disposed of, a vote of thanks was accorded to the moderator (the Rev. J. Hanson, of Huddersfield) and to the various friends accommodating the delegates during their stay. The closing service took place in the evening, in Bath-buildings Chapel, when the Rev. W. C. Upton, of Beverley, preached to a large congregation.

Correspondence.

TREATMENT OF THE COLOURED PEOPLE IN THE NORTHERN STATES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Mr. Roebuck, in his speech at Sheffield, on the 26th ult., said: "The Northern States of America hate slavery, but there is one thing they hate still more, and that is the slave." Mr. Roebuck was right in his language, but wrong in his meaning. The North does hate the slave, because it hates slavery; but Mr. Roebuck meant to say that the North hates the person of the negro more than it hates the condition of the slave. Now, if this statement is true, as I have taken the liberty to correct it, I wish to ask fair-minded Englishmen on which side they would like to stand if they were Americans,—with the South, which loves the slave to such infatuation that it is sacrificing its first-born and the best blood of the whites for the purpose of retaining him; or with the North, which in its hatred of slavery has been betrayed into the injustice of hating the victim of slavery. Whatever may be the opinions of Englishmen, I, as an ex-slave, have no hesitation in saying that I had rather take my chances with Northern prejudice and freedom to myself, my wife and children, than with Southern affection, which like the embraces of the bear would squeeze all the breath of manhood out of me, and then trample upon every moral right and every holy relationship.

If the North does hate the person of the negro more than it hates the condition of the slave, who is to blame? Those who have made his colour the badge of his condition. The South would have none but negroes for slaves; therefore, whenever a coloured person was seen in the North, his colour associated him with the degradations of slavery, and if an unthinking prejudice (and prejudice is always unthinking) placed the degradation in the colour rather than the condition, then the South, which has retained the condition even after the North abolished it, and has created a rebellion to preserve it when it was in danger of gradual extinction, is the party to be blamed. For the North is as truly a victim to slavery in entertaining the prejudice as the negro is in bearing it. This is shown in no fact so clearly as that while the North began its connection with the Union entirely slave-holding, with the exception of Massachusetts, and has abolished slavery, the South, though beginning its connection with the Union, admitting slavery to be an evil and an immorality, has yet continued the accursed system until now, and claims the Divine sanction for it. Besides, though the negro may be unjustly treated in the North as to his political rights, such treatment is against the spirit of the Northern law and the protest of a large part of the Northern people; but his social, political, and even religious rights are trampled under foot in the South according to law, and with the unanimous consent of its inhabitants.

But the most serious mistake of Mr. Roebuck is, that he has stereotyped the past and holds it up before us to represent the present. There is reason to be thankful that the public opinion of the North on this subject has not been as invincible against progress as its critics seem to be against all right information regarding it. Fifteen years ago the state of public opinion would have justified the statement that the North hated the slave more than it hated slavery; but then Mr. Roebuck's friends, the slaveholders, were in power. But from the time that 3,000 ministers of the Gospel sent up a protest to the National Legislature against the pro-slavery measures passed by it from 1850 to 1854, Mr. Roebuck's clients, the slaveholders, have been losing power, and as they have lost power, the North has lost its hatred of the negro. At the present time there are coloured men officers in the Custom-houses of New York and Boston, employed by the United States Government. Coloured men have been commissioned as surgeons in the army, a coloured ambassador has been received at Washington, coloured soldiers are received on an equality with white soldiers, and there is at this moment presiding over one of the wealthiest presbyteries of the city of Brooklyn, N.Y., a coloured man who is not yet forty years of age.

Mr. Roebuck, three thousand miles away, sees the flag of the Union convulsed in the storm of civil strife, and denounces it as an emblem of despotism threatening the extermination of the slaveholder and the banishment of the slave. But the slave standing beneath that flag, and not three thousand miles away, looks up and reads upon it, all unlettered as he is, the announcement that if that flag still waves when the storm is ended, the anguish of six generations of his brethren is atoned for and at an end. Believing this because of his ample means of information, and quelling the suspicions that are the plague of those who have once been victimised, refusing to remain inactive like the bone which allows the dogs to fight while it enjoys its revenge for having been gnawed by them, and careless of the dream of peace and comfort which has always attended his thoughts on freedom, he has thrown himself into the conflict on the side of that flag, not only as a believer in, but as a defender of it. Whom are we to be guided by—the critics, whose sight is rendered dim by distance, whose information is mouldy by the time it crosses the sea, whose prejudices give truth the jaundice, and whose strong feelings in support of a mere class—the aristocratic class—make them forget that England ever engaged in war, ever punished rebels, ever hated slavery, and that she has been the greatest sufferer from slaveholding insult, injustice, and folly,—or the slave with his wife, children, and liberty at stake?

But, Sir, Mr. Roebuck mistakes the whole question. With the slave it is not a question of good treatment to his body in slavery, or ill-treatment of his colour in freedom. He is willing to meet the responsibilities as well as to enjoy the privileges of freedom, sensible that society was not instituted to give him his bread, but to

allow and preserve his rights. He scorns food, however sumptuous, when justice, in however slight degree, is denied. The better treated the slave the worse for him and his master—the more the one must become a brute and the other a fiend. I know nothing more dreadful than for a man to be willing to remain a slave, unless it be for a man to be willing to continue a slaveholder.

The cruelties of the body are as nothing compared to the anguish of the mind which the slave must suffer in his bondage, and the indifference of the master in the practice of injustice is as terrible for a Christian to contemplate as the suffering of his victim.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

SELLA MARTIN.

Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the Earl of MALMESBURY gave notice that on Tuesday, the 16th inst., he would call attention to the state of our relations with Brazil.

The Telegraphs Bill was referred to a Select Committee; and their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past five o'clock.

DUCY OF CORNWALL.

On the recommission of the Duchy of Cornwall Management Bill, the Duke of Newcastle made a full explanation of its objects. On clause 39,

Lord CHELMSFORD said it was proposed to enact that by the Act of 1844 the word "chapel" was intended to include any building used, or intended to be used, for the public worship of Almighty God by any denomination of Christians.

Now, the act of 1844 applied exclusively to chapels connected with the Church of England, and it gave no countenance to the granting of sites for Dissenting places of worship. It might be true, as the noble Duke had stated, that this clause merely gave to the Duke of Cornwall a power which every owner of land possessed; but their Lordships were now called upon to recognise, by an Act of the Legislature, a power in the Duke of Cornwall to endow Dissenters of all denominations. They had been told it was desirable such a power should be given, because the Wesleyans had been of great service in Cornwall and Devon. There would be something in that if the clause were confined to the Wesleyans, but, in point of fact, it contemplated the granting of sites for the public worship of Almighty God by any denomination of Christians. Why was there to be a legislative recognition of the title of Dissenters to have this privilege conferred on them? There was no necessity for it, because the Duke of Cornwall had power to grant building leases for ninety-nine years, and there was nothing to restrain him from granting such leases to persons of any denomination.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE regretted that this question had been raised in connexion with a bill to settle the property of the Prince of Wales.

Nothing could make the name of the Prince of Wales, or anything connected with his property, more odious than for their Lordships to refuse the power now sought. (Hear, hear.) It was not his intention to go into a legal question. He believed the noble and learned lord was right, although an eminent conveyancer had expressed the opinion that the meaning of the Act of 1844 was very doubtful; but he must say that if they were to deprive the Prince of Wales of the power of granting sites for the erection of Wesleyan chapels in some portions of the Duchy of Cornwall, they would shut out the whole population from any religious instruction whatever. Many districts were peopled by a population every man of whom was a Nonconformist, and it would be very hard to say that, while they were willing to give a power to grant leases for chapels connected with the Church of England in parts where there were no Churchmen, they would refuse to confer a similar power in the case of denominations which included all the inhabitants without exception. (Hear, hear.) The noble and learned lord had said that the clause would be less objectionable if confined to Wesleyans; but that was giving up the principle for which the noble and learned lord had contended, viz., the exclusion of all Dissenters from the Church of England. It seemed, too, that the law might be evaded by granting leases for 99 years for Nonconformist chapels. On what principle, he would like to know, were their Lordships to legislate? Was it right that no body of Christians unconnected with the Church should receive the advantages of a site, or were their Lordships to recognise the maxim that property had its duties as well as its rights? Considering what scandal had been created in Scotland some years ago by the refusal of sites to the Free Church, he trusted their Lordships would not place the Prince of Wales in a position in which he would be compelled to prevent the erection of Dissenting chapels. (Hear, hear.)

Lord CHELMSFORD objected to the power taken by the Duke to grant an endowment to the extent of 300L.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that the power taken was to bestow not an endowment, but a site of the value of 300L., which was a very different thing. If a lease were given it would be in principle precisely the same thing.

Lord ST. LEONARDS recommended his noble and learned friend (Lord Chelmsford) to withdraw the objection he had taken. (Hear, hear.)

The clause, as amended, with a verbal amendment suggested by Lord ST. LEONARDS, was then agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.

The Vaccination (Ireland) Bill and the Bakehouses Regulation Bill were read a second time.

The House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

POLAND.

On Monday, after the royal assent had been given to several bills.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH inquired as to the present state of the negotiations with respect to Poland, and proceeded to urge that, while negotiations are going on, the revolt which the Emperor of Russia had ordered to be put down in ten days had reached to the height of a frightful war. He

described with much force the complications of the question, and he expressed a hope that if it were proposed to allow the Poles to manage their own internal affairs under the sovereignty of a Prince belonging to the Imperial Family, England and the other Powers would willingly assent to such an arrangement. He scouted the notion of an armistice. An insurrection might be maintained—it might be extended, but it could not be renewed when the insurgents had once laid down their arms. In conclusion he said:—

The strength of diplomacy now was the strength of the insurrection—it had no other, and they might depend upon it that, great as the sufferings of the Poles had been, they might have suffered for years longer, but, if they had suffered in tranquillity and silence, never would the sympathy of Europe have been extended to them. (Cheers.) They had the sympathy of Europe because they had the courage and the spirit to rise up against their oppressors—it was because they showed themselves worthy of liberty that all Europe felt they ought to possess it. All he could say to the Poles was this: "Persevere. Keep your arms, strike down your enemy wherever you can meet him. You have embarked in a career of honour, of patriotism, and of glory. You may fall in the field, but it is better to fall there than to die in the ranks of your enemy. (Cheers.) Persevere, then; and depend upon it, having adopted your course, dictated perhaps by despair, but sanctioned by justice and by reason—you will have the respect of all men; and I trust Providence will bless your efforts." (Loud cheers.)

Lord RUSSELL stated that since the replies given by the Russian Government to the notes of the three Powers, France and Great Britain had agreed on certain propositions to be made to Russia, and had referred them to Vienna for the assent of the Austrian Government. They only reached that city on Saturday last, and would not be submitted to the Emperor before Tuesday (yesterday). Such being the case, it was as yet hardly fair to discuss them. He then entered at some length into the question raised by Lord Ellenborough as to the wisdom of the course adopted by the Congress of Vienna in regard to Poland and Russia, and detailed the reasons by which Lord Castlereagh had been guided on that occasion. Our present position was to be bound by the treaty of 1815, and it would be the duty of her Majesty's Government to propose terms consistent with that treaty for the advantage of Poland, and to endeavour to conduct the negotiations in such a manner as to preserve the general peace. The Poles would be no gainers by a general war, nor could he see what object the British Government could hope to attain in entering upon one. He protested against entering into such a task. When the diplomatic communications had ceased, they would be unrecorredly submitted to Parliament.

I should be happy to be able to say that the freedom of Poland had been obtained, but if after all our efforts we are obliged to say we have failed to obtain those concessions to which the Poles will look for freedom, whatever our course may be, I shall be ready to submit that course to the combined judgment of the two Houses of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of RUTLAND thought that the Emperor of Russia, by enforcing the conscription at Warsaw, was only desirous of getting rid of disaffected subjects, in order that he might at once introduce the constitution.

Lord BROUGHAM, judging from the previous benevolent character of the Emperor of Russia, considered it was unfair to impute the conscription to him, although he ought to have repudiated that act instantly. He trusted it might be possible to give a constitution to Poland, and he hoped if a constitution were offered that the Poles would not hesitate to accept it.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE hoped that the Poles would not accept a constitution without guarantees from Russia. He doubted, however, whether there could be any security for peace unless Poland were made independent.

Lord GREY thought that if we did not mean to interfere with arms, diplomacy on our part would only aggravate the evils we sought to remedy.

The subject then dropped.

PRISON MINISTERS BILL.

The Duke of SOMERSET, in moving the second reading of the Prison Ministers Bill, briefly explained the object of the measure, and dwelt on the propriety of providing for the spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic prisoners. He considered some objections which had been raised against the bill, and especially the one that it would increase the pressure on the rates.

Lord BERNERS thought the bill unnecessary and mischievous, as it would put the Roman Catholic on an equality with the Established Church. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord DERBY said his opinion of the policy and justice of the bill was so strong that, however much he lamented to differ from many of his friends, he felt bound to give a vote in its favour. Having appealed to the life-long support he had given to the Established Church as a proof that he would not consent to any measure mischievous to its interests, he denied that the bill was the commencement of placing the Roman Catholic Church on an equality with the National Establishment, or of endowing the Church of Rome in this country. The state of the law was unjust to Roman Catholic prisoners, and was only rendered not intolerable by the good sense of the magistrates, who *proprio motu* allowed prisoners to send for ministers of their own persuasion. Considering, however, the previous lives of prisoners, they were not likely to avail themselves of this permission; and the natural consequence was, that Roman Catholic prisoners, unless they themselves

sent for a priest, obtained no ministrations of any clergyman whatever. He could not for one moment admit a proposition of Lord Berners, that, because the teaching of Roman Catholicism was considered erroneous, therefore no Roman Catholic chaplain should be provided; because, whatever he might think of the errors of the Roman Catholic Church, there was no doubt that the ministrations of that Church were alone acceptable to those who believed in it.

Lord Harrowby, the Bishop of London, who could not understand why the status of a prison chaplain should be given to Roman Catholic priests in order to do that which they could do now, and the Bishop of Cashel, opposed the bill. It was supported by the Earl of Chichester (who objected to its permissive character), the Earl of Cork, Lord Arundel, and Lord Donoughmore. The latter complained of what he described as a very offensive insinuation on the part of the Bishop of London, that the bill was supported, not on account of its inherent justice, but with the object of obtaining the political support of the Roman Catholics.

The Bishop of LONDON explained that what he intended to say was, that the ground of justice did not seem very strong, and it might be supposed by some that there were other motives in the case. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

Their Lordships divided. For the second reading:—

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The Bill was then read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CLOSING PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAY.

On Wednesday, after the presentation of a host of petitions on the subject,

Mr. SOMES, in moving the second reading of the Public-houses Bill, protested against the charge which had been brought against him of being actuated by a blind zeal for the observance of the Sabbath, and also against the assertion that he wished to trench on the liberties and enjoyment of the working classes. It was because he believed, he said, that the keeping open of public-houses on Sundays was neither necessary nor justifiable, and that it operated as a temptation and snare to working men at a time when they had their wages at their disposal, that he proposed this measure, which merely extended a principle already laid down by the House.

A select committee of the House of Commons had reported that drunkenness was a main cause of crime, and Sunday was the high day of English drunkenness. Mr. Justice Coleridge said that there was scarcely a crime came before him which was not traceable to drunkenness directly or indirectly. Judge Gurney said that every crime had its origin more or less in drink, and Mr. Justice Patteson told a jury that if it were not for drinking there would be no work for him and them. Mr. Recorder Hill said that the enormous consumption of intoxicating liquors was a fertile source of crime; and the chaplain of Preston Gaol said that drink was the cause of nine-tenths of English crime. With regard to pauperism, Lord Shaftesbury had declared that nine-tenths of English pauperism, and of the difficulties of the working classes, were due to their own improvidence and to their pernicious habits of intoxication, and Dr. Chalmers had placed on record a similar opinion. Dr. Gordon had declared that 75 per cent. of the diseases of the English poor were due to their drunkenness. (Hear, hear.) All that he asked was for the extension of the operation of a principle already sanctioned by Parliament—that it was necessary for the welfare of the community to place the sale of intoxicating liquors under restrictions. The sale of other articles was restricted to the week-days; and yet a special relaxation had been made for an article which produced crime and immorality, allowing it to be sold for eight hours on Sunday. (Hear, hear.) What he asked was that the sale of this article—except for *bond fide* travellers and lodgers—should not be exempted from the operation of the general law. (Hear.) In asking the House to assent to the bill he felt assured that he was simply seeking to give effect to the wishes of the great majority of the people of this country, especially to those of the working classes. That such was the case was to a great extent proved by the fact that during the present Session, up to and including the day before, 4,101 petitions, to which were attached 693,255 signatures, were presented in favour of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath. He might, he thought, very fairly assume that petitions signed by 100,000 more had been laid on the table that day; the petitions against the bill up to the previous day having amounted to only 180, with 148,577 signatures. A reference to the petitions in favour of the bill would, he might add, show that the great mass of them proceeded from the working classes, the wives and daughters of mechanics and labourers having signed them in numerous instances.

He quoted various other facts furnished by clergymen and police-magistrates, and also the testimony that had followed in certain towns where a voluntary arrangement to close public-houses on Sunday had been carried into effect. He also urged the success that had attended the Scotch Bill—an experiment which showed that the measure could be worked.

The motion was seconded by Mr. PEASE, who urged the salutary effects of temperance upon the working classes, and the extensive influence for evil of the vice of drunkenness upon our social system.

Captain JERVIS moved to defer the second reading for three months. He contended that Mr. Somes had failed to show a necessity for further legislation upon this subject, drunkenness decreasing year by year. The number of petitions in favour of the bill had been the result, he said, of a carefully-organised system, the petitioners including Sunday scholars and children. He denied that the Forbes Mackenzie Act had reduced the consumption of spirits in Scot-

land, which had kept pace with the increase of the population; and pointed out various evils that would, in his opinion, result from making the restrictions upon the sale of liquors on Sunday more severe.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. K. SKYMER, who insisted that the course which the House was asked to pursue would be, or would appear to be, a course of class legislation. The bill, moreover, while it would keep habitual drunkards from drink, would inflict a heavy penalty upon multitudes of temperate men.

Mr. CLAY observed that the amiable enthusiasm which existed in the country in favour of this bill overlooked the difficulties of the question, and he could not vote for the bill in its present state, and unless it was made permissive.

Mr. HORSFALL disputed some of the statements of Captain Jervis, and appealed to evidence showing that the quantity of spirits consumed in Scotland had largely decreased since the Forbes Mackenzie Act, and that crime had diminished. As to the objection that this bill was an attempt at class legislation, he contended that it was, on the contrary, intended to put all classes of tradesmen on the same footing. Clubhouses were private, not public houses. He earnestly entreated the House to pass the second reading of the bill.

Mr. W. MARTIN maintained that this bill aimed at class legislation of the very worst kind, and advised that it should be withdrawn, and the question taken up next session.

Mr. BAINES urged that experience had shown that the bill would be likely to work satisfactorily.

Restrictions had at various times been placed upon the keeping open of public-houses on Sundays, and all these had been found to operate most beneficially. Mr. Duncan M'Farlane, who was Lord Provost of Edinburgh at the time the Act for closing the public-houses passed, had furnished him with statistics enabling him to compare the amount of drunkenness then with that which now existed. During the six months elapsing between September and April, 1853-4, the number of persons found drunk and incapable in the streets of Edinburgh was 2,640. In the corresponding period in 1861-2 the number had fallen to 1,437, and in the same interval in 1862-3 it was 1,102. Persons said—"O, but there are some who do not drink on Sundays, who drink on other days." These returns exhibited the number of arrests made for drunkenness on Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays respectively, at the dates he had already mentioned. Taking the Saturdays first, in the six months of 1853-4, 669 arrests were made; 345 in 1861-2; and 259 in 1862-3. (Hear, hear.) On Sundays, extending in like manner over the six months of 1853-4, there were 301 cases; 125 in 1861-2; and 115 in 1862-3. Some gentlemen imagined that Monday was a day when more drink was consumed than on Sunday. Here were the details—348 cases in 1853-4; 140 in 1862-3; and 102 in 1862-3. (Hear, hear.) Of actual arrests made in the streets of Edinburgh for drunkenness between eight o'clock on Sunday morning and eight o'clock on Monday morning, there were 173 in the six months of 1853-4; in 1861-2 only 39; and in 1862-3 but 23. (Cheers.) It was impossible to contend against evidence so forcible as that.

Mr. LAWSON observed that this question should be argued as a police question, and there were three points to be considered in relation to the bill,—whether the present police law for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors had answered, whether it was probable the bill would be an improvement of the law, or whether it would give rise to inconveniences that would counterbalance its advantages. Upon all these points, which he discussed, his conclusion was in favour of the measure. With regard to the last point, he admitted that inconveniences might result from the bill, though not so great as to outweigh its benefits, and he thought it might be so modified in the committee as to obviate the inconveniences suggested by what he termed the excursion argument and the fresh-beer argument.

Sir G. GREY said he had great respect for the motives of the conscientious persons who had petitioned in favour of this bill, but he could not shut his eyes to the fact that many of those persons wished (like Mr. Lawson) for the absolute prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors. He was bound to look at the probable consequences of such a measure as this, and he believed that it would be impossible to enforce its provisions, and that the attempt to do so would cause a violent reaction, which might sweep away the existing restrictions. There was no reason to think that drunkenness was increasing; on the contrary, there was evidence of its being on the decrease.

I have here a statistical return of the number of persons in the metropolitan police districts who have been taken into custody (not convicted) for drunkenness, and as drunk and disorderly. In 1854 the number was 22,078. In 1855, when the Act of my hon. and gallant friend came into operation, there was a great decrease—viz., from 22,078 to 19,479. In 1856 there was a further diminution to 18,700, which showed that the further relaxations made by Parliament were not attended by any increase of drunkenness. In the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, there was a progressive decrease. In 1859 the number was 18,779; in 1860, 18,199; in 1861 it had diminished to 17,059. So that, as compared with 1855, the year in which, according to the hon. member, the drunkenness was so great, there was a diminution of more than 2,000 in the number taken into custody. (Hear, hear.) This, too, was during a period of seven years, when the population was rapidly increasing. (Hear, hear.) A great deal has been said in regard to Liverpool, but the returns for the last three years likewise show a diminution in the number of persons taken into custody for drunkenness. In 1859 the number was 11,037; in 1860, 10,963; in 1861 it had diminished to 9,832. (Hear.)

I do not say that the decrease of drunkenness is attributable solely to the present law, because it is owing in a great measure to the improved education of the people, to moral influences, and to those arguments addressed to the reason and understanding which dissuade men from abusing the gifts of Providence, and lead them to use those gifts in moderation. (Hear, hear.) I believe

that this wholesome state of things will be endangered by the passing of this bill. (Hear.) With regard to the opinion of the magistrates, I think there was not one who was examined before the select committee who advocated the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday. I do not know, indeed, one single authority of weight and influence in favour of the principle of this measure.

He reviewed the arguments urged in support of the bill, remarking that all he had heard confirmed him in the opinion he had expressed when it was introduced, and he trusted that the House would not be induced to sanction its principle.

Mr. H. BERKELEY spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. ADDERLEY supported the second reading of the bill, which he defended against some of the objections of Sir G. Grey, observing that the bill only extended the restrictions of the existing law. The question was one of degree.

Sir M. PETO (who rose amid cries of "Divide, divide," and "Oh, oh!") said, as one of the largest employers of labour in the kingdom, he asked the House to hear him for a few minutes. ("Hear, hear," and "Divide!") From what he knew of the feelings of the working classes, he must say they were not prepared for a measure such as that. (Cheers.) Nor was that the way in which the question should be dealt with. If the legislation of that House was to have any value in the eyes of the working classes, it must be just and equal. (Hear, hear.) Let hon. gentlemen be prepared to deal with their own comforts in the same way; let them lay a fine upon the recipients of fish on Sunday mornings, and let those who had the good things of this life in abundance show that they were prepared to set an example of keeping the Sabbath holy, and then they might legislate for the working classes without exciting jealousy or ill-feeling. (Hear, hear.) He should have been willing to vote for restricting the hour in which public-houses should be open on the Sabbath, but he could not vote for absolute prohibition. ("Hear, hear," and "Divide, divide!")

Mr. NEWDEGATE said, in voting for the second reading, he should do so on the understanding that this bill should be modified in committee, and made permissive throughout.

After some further discussion, in a very impatient House, the House then divided on the question that the bill be now read a second time.

Ayes 103

Noes 278

Majority against the second reading —175

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. Gregory and Mr. C. Bentinck,

Lord PALMERSTON said that a detailed statement of the expense to be incurred in altering, repairing, and completing the International Exhibition building would be laid before the House previous to the vote for the purchase of the building being taken. No design had yet been approved of, and no decision come to regarding the person to whom the alteration of the building would be entrusted.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR COMMITTEE.

Mr. TOLLEMACHE complained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer on a previous evening, when the Holyhead Harbour Committee was appointed, had said that which was not complimentary to the committee. If the right hon. gentleman thought the committee a partial one, and that he (Mr. Tollemache) was not likely to vote fairly upon it, let him move the omission of his name from the committee, and he would himself second it. Colonel PENNANT expressed a similar desire. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER disclaimed any personal meaning in anything he had said. What he meant was that the committee was not one impartially constituted. Mr. HENRY HERBERT, with considerable warmth, asserted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said much more, and, in fact, that his observations were insulting to the gentlemen composing the committee. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied any such intention, and told Mr. Herbert that he had just spoken in terms which he would probably afterwards regret. Then followed a sharp passage of tongues, in which Mr. DISRAELI had a fling at the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was defended by Mr. BRIGHT. Mr. HENNESSY wanted to know if it was not out of order for a Minister of the Crown to say that a committee was not impartially constituted, without moving an alteration in it? The SPEAKER told him it was not. Lord J. MANNERS and Lord ROBERT OCEIL were anxious to contribute to the continuance of the discussion, but the SPEAKER succeeded at last in keeping them down, and the matter dropped.

THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM.

Before the House went into committee on the Volunteers Bill, Mr. BAGWELL moved a resolution to the effect that the volunteer system should be extended to Ireland. The Marquis of HARTINGTON opposed the motion, as did also Lord PALMERSTON. The Premier, while expressing perfect confidence in the loyalty of Ireland, said there were elements of discord there and an exuberance of pugnacity which, if arms were put into the hands of the people, might lead them to turn them against each other. Mr. MAGUIRE made a short but pithy speech, and ultimately the motion was lost on a division by 156 votes to 45.

The House then went into committee on the bill. Clauses up to eighteen were discussed and agreed to.

Clause nineteen, which enables volunteers to be

called out to act in the suppression of riots and tumults, was objected to, and finally withdrawn.

In clause twenty-one, which provides that commanding officers of volunteers may discharge from corps any volunteers either for disobedience of orders or for neglect of duty or misconduct, or for other sufficient cause, the existence and sufficiency of such causes respectively to be judged of by the commanding officer, Sir R. CLIFTON moved an amendment to the effect that such causes be submitted in writing and communicated to the accused by the adjutants of corps; and the existence and sufficiency of such causes be judged of by a court to be summoned by the commanding officer, and to consist of one captain, two subalterns, and two non-commissioned officers or private of the same corps. An animated debate ensued, and on a division the amendment was negatived by 108 to 21.

The other clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into a committee of supply upon the Civil Service Estimates.

Upon the first vote, great objection was raised to the sum of 3,234*l.* for the repairs and furniture of the British Embassy-house at Pera, and Lord R. OCEIL moved to reduce the vote by 400*l.*, the salary of the clerk of the works. Upon a division, this amendment was carried (against the Government) by 74 to 65.

Other votes were agreed to, after discussion, and the chairman was ordered to report them to the House.

The Inland Revenue Bill was recommitted; the African Slave-Trade Treaty Bill passed the committee, and the Removal of Irish Poor Bill was read a second time.

On the report of the Drainage and Improvement Land (Ireland) Bill, a discussion arose as to the further amendments of which notice had been given by the Government, and which were ultimately agreed to.

Other bills were forwarded a stage, and, after some further business, the House adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

THE LISBURN ELECTION.

On Friday the report of the committee of inquiry into the Lisburn election was brought up. It stated that Mr. Barbour was not duly elected, that the election was void, and that Mr. Barbour, by himself and his agents, had been guilty of bribery, treating, and personation of a voter.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, a morning sitting was ordered for Tuesday, at which the Irish Fisheries Bill would be taken.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On going into committee of supply, Mr. R. COCHRANE moved that for the sake of obtaining greater unity of design in our public buildings, and with a view to the efficiency and economy of the public service, it is desirable that a permanent commissioner of works and buildings, or other officer, should be appointed to the present Board of Works. Mr. W. COWPER defended the present system, and after a brief conversation the motion was withdrawn.

Some conversation then took place on the use of the electric light in lighthouses.

DEATH OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY.

Mr. FORTEBUE called attention to the circumstances attending the death after four weeks' imprisonment of Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley, of the 6th Dragoons, at Mhow, in India, on 25th May, 1862, and to the imprisonment at the same time, for a still longer period, of Troop Sergeant-Majors Duval and Wakefield, of the same regiment, without either of the three having been brought to trial, or any formal charge having been preferred against them, and asked whether the commanding officer under whose authority the above took place, is still permitted to remain in command of the regiment.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in reference to the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, entered into a minute detail of the circumstances of the case; showing that the sergeant-majors were not placed in close arrest by Colonel Crawley's authority, but by that of the general commanding the district, and of the general commanding-in-chief in Bombay, who both acted illegally in so ordering. If Colonel Crawley was thus covered by the sanction of his superior officers, he was not liable to be tried by court-martial, and therefore it had been thought advisable and sufficient to issue the reprimand which had been published. As the confinement of Sergeant-Major Lilley was illegal and was the proximate cause of his death, it was intended to propose a grant of money to some of his relatives who were in poor circumstances. Circumstances had recently occurred which had caused the War-office to think it necessary that further inquiry into the matter should be instituted.

Alderman SIDNEY thought the answer of Lord Hartington was not satisfactory; that there should be further inquiry; and that Colonel Crawley should, meanwhile, be suspended from his command.

After some remarks from Mr. Coningham, Colonel Barttelot, Mr. Sergeant Pigott, and other members, the subject dropped.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee of supply, and progress was resumed on Class 1 of the Civil Service estimates. At the item of 165,000*l.* for Harbours of Refuge, Mr. LINDSAY moved the reduction of the vote by 80,000*l.*, the charge for Alderney. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 76 to 62, and the vote agreed to. The following votes were passed, after discussion:

48,339*l.* for Holyhead and Portpatrick harbours.
89,618*l.* for public buildings in Ireland, an amendment to reduce the vote by 3,000*l.* for the Naval

School at Cork having being negatived on a division by 84 to 19. The House then resumed.

On the order for the third reading of the Drainage and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill. Mr. HENNESSY moved that the Bill be recommitted. The debate was, after some discussion, adjourned.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND).

On the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on this subject.

The O'DONOGHUE expressed a hope that as the discussion could not be taken at that late hour, the noble lord at the head of the Government would consent to name a day when it might take place. The question was, he added, considered by the great majority of the Irish people of more importance than any measure which had been introduced into that House for years.

Lord PALMERSTON said the hon. member for Liskeard had already given notice that it was his intention to bring the question of religious endowments in Ireland under the notice of the House on an early day. The adjourned debate on the hon. member for Swansea's motion might be fixed for that day.

After some further conversation, Mr. DILLWYN said he found it impossible to get a day for the subject, which, as a member of the Church of England, he had brought forward on his own responsibility. He hoped the noble lord at the head of the Government would give him a day.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the days at the disposal of the Government were few in number; and, important though this question was, he could not at this period of the session promise the hon. member for Swansea to give him a day for its discussion.

Mr. M. O'FERRALL observed that there had been a time when the noble lord and his friends in Opposition experienced no difficulty in finding a day for the discussion of this question which had raised them to power. They now kicked away the ladder by which they had mounted. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of The O'DONOGHUE, the debate was ultimately adjourned to Tuesday.

PUBLIC WORKS (MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS).

Mr. VILLIERS moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the execution of public works in certain manufacturing districts, and to authorise for that purpose advances of public money, to a limited amount, upon security of local rates. In reply to Mr. Ferrand, he said the Exchequer Loan Commissioners were not allowed to lend money lower than 3½ per cent.

Leave was then given to introduce the bill.

There being only thirteen members present, the House was counted out at half-past two o'clock.

POLAND.

On Monday, Mr. HENNESSY gave notice of a motion for Monday next for an address to the Crown, praying interference, in conjunction with the other Powers parties to the Treaty of Vienna, for securing the independence of Poland.

THE SLAVE-TRADE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Mr. CONINGHAM gave notice that on Thursday next he will ask the noble lord at the head of the Government whether the efforts hitherto made by the British nation for the suppression of the slave-trade might not with advantage be extended to the continent of America, and whether the time had not arrived when it is the duty of the Government to enter into negotiations with the Federal States for the purpose of suppressing the slave-trade, which is still openly carried on and sanctioned by the rebellious States of America. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh!") He also gave notice that when the hon. and learned member for Sheffield brought forward his motion for the recognition of the Confederate States he would move the previous question.

THE DOVER MAIL CONTRACT.

In reply to Sir S. Northcote, Mr. PEEL said that, as Parliament had refused to furnish the money for Mr. Churchward's postal contract after the 4th of June, the Government had accepted the tender of the Belgian Government for the service between Dover and Ostend, and the tender of the South Eastern and the Chatham and Dover Railway Companies for that between Dover and Calais.

OPENING OF THE EDINBURGH BOTANICAL GARDENS ON SUNDAYS.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. GREGORY rose to move—

That, in the opinion of this House, the Royal Botanical Gardens of Edinburgh should be open to the public after the hours of Divine service on Sundays, as is the case of other botanical gardens supported by Parliamentary grants.

He contended that the present system was an exclusion of the working classes from an advantage which was enjoyed by the richer orders; a system which had been *bona fide* petitioned against by over thirty-five thousand working men of Edinburgh, while a petition against the opening of the gardens had been signed principally by women and children in schools by compulsion. He also stated that the drunkenness on Sundays in Edinburgh exceeded that of any city, except Glasgow, in the world, and urged that giving rational recreation to the people would tend there, as it had done elsewhere, to diminish that evil.

The LORD-ADVOCATE pointed out that the gardens in question were strictly botanical, attached to the professorship of botany in the University of Edinburgh. They were of small extent, and could be of no particular advantage to a population like that of Edinburgh, which was surrounded by rural scenery and space for air and recreation within a less distance of the city than the Botanical Gardens, which were situated at a distance of two miles from the dwellings of any of the working classes. He regretted that in such a case, where no necessity was shown,

a question involving great diversity of opinion should be revived in the House.

Mr. STIRLING was at a loss to know why what was good at Dublin and Kew should be wrong at Edinburgh. The petition in favour of the motion was signed by 36,000 adult males, whilst that against it had only 33,000 signatures of men, women, and children; and a more scandalous petition had never been presented to the House.

Mr. GRANT DUFF and Mr. V. SCULLY supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Black, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Mure, and Major Hamilton.

Lord PALMERSTON said that if he were to study his own feelings, he should vote for the motion, upon the pure abstract merits of the question, for he could see no harm, but rather good, from doing that in Edinburgh which was done in every capital in Europe. (Loud cheers.) However, he was bound in this case to respect the honest and sincere conviction of the people in Scotland, and in the face of this feeling the House could not support the motion, unless special grounds were shown for it, which had not been done; on the contrary, it was proved that the gardens would afford very trifling recreation if they were opened.

The House divided, when the numbers were—
For the motion 107
Against 123
Majority against 16
The motion was therefore lost.

SUPPLY.

The House, having resolved itself into a committee of supply, resumed the consideration of the remaining Civil Service Estimates. The vote of 6,000*l.* for the "four colossal couchant lions," to be placed on radial pedestals, to complete the Nelson column, Trafalgar-square, gave occasion to many remarks upon the extraordinary delay which had taken place in furnishing these ornaments.

While discussing the vote for Lighthouses abroad, the committee was counted out at about a quarter past eight o'clock.

MINISTERIAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

A numerous-attended conference of ministers of religion and other gentlemen favourable to negro emancipation in America, was held on Wednesday morning, in a committee-room of the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The conference was convened by circular, inviting the attendance of ministers, to receive the report of the committee having charge of the reply to the French pastors' address to ministers in Great Britain on American slavery, and the revolting spectacle of a Confederacy forming itself with a professed design of maintaining and propagating slavery. The Rev. Mr. Slate, the oldest Congregational minister in Lancashire, was unanimously voted to the chair. The proceedings were commenced with a prayer, offered up by the Rev. Dr. Parker.

After a brief speech from the chairman, and an explanation of the objects of the conference from the Rev. Dr. MASSIE, he said he had a message from the venerable Dr. Raffles, now lying on a sick bed, in which he said his every-day prayer was for the abolition of slavery.

The Rev. Dr. PARKER moved:—

That a copy of the reply to the French pastors' address, with the signatures, be transmitted to Paris by the chairman; and that it be transmitted also to ministers of all denominations of Christians in America, accompanied by a suitable address.

The Rev. J. H. RYLAND, in seconding the resolution, said it was hoped by sending to America both the French address and the English reply, to use the two forces gathered into one to influence American Christianity. (Applause.)

In the course of a discussion which followed on the propriety of making a further canvass for signatures, it was stated that the number of circulars sent out from Manchester and London would be altogether about 10,000; the number of adhesions received, so far, was 3,860; that a further effort was not likely to yield results proportionate to the great expense; but it was believed that the publication of the proceedings of this conference would lead to many additional signatures being immediately forthcoming, as many had, apparently, been deterred from signing by the fear of being committed to political partisanship in the American war.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

The draft of the proposed address from this conference was then read by the Rev. Dr. Massie. It was referred to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, who retired to examine it:—The Rev. Dr. Massie, the Rev. Dr. King, the Rev. Mr. Ryland, the Rev. M. Miller, the Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, and the Rev. Dr. M'Michael. The committee, on their return, after an absence of about an hour, presented the address for approval, and it was unanimously adopted. The conference shortly afterwards terminated, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

GREAT MEETING IN THE FREE-TRADE HALL.

On Wednesday night a public anti-slavery meeting was held in the Free-trade Hall, for the purpose of hearing addresses delivered by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel and a number of the gentlemen who took part in the above conference. The great hall was filled. Probably from 5,000 to 6,000 persons were present. The proceedings commenced at seven o'clock, when the chair was taken by Mr. T. B. Potter.

After a brief explanatory address from the CHAIRMAN,

The Rev. Dr. MASSIE, of London, after a few preliminary remarks, said that the ministers in England thought it right and proper to join with their brethren

in America in coming forward to identify themselves with the cause of negro emancipation. They, therefore, came there that evening to advocate the abolition of slavery, and to denounce with all their heart and soul every effort that could be made to establish a republic having for its basis the slavery of man. (Loud cheers.) They stood there to maintain that the right of free labour for the negro was identical with the right of free labour and suitable reward for the white man. (Cheers.) They had anticipated the pleasure of ministerial brethren of all names and creeds coming together, not only to sign the response to their friends in France, but also to express their sympathies with the negro, and those who suffered under the bondage of the negro in America. They held that the curse, the crime, the stain, the dishonour that had rested upon that country originated in the cradle of slavery, and had been fondled in the arms of the slaveholder. (Loud cheers.) Our religion in that land had been branded because the ministers and the bishops—(a hiss)—of churches there had stood by the slaveholder, and had told the world that the Bible—the Book of God—sanctioned slavery, and promoted it by the circulation of Christianity. This had been said; and the gentlemen on the platform were there to denounce the curse of America. The conference that had been held that day had calmly, deliberately, and fully discussed the subject before them. It had adopted its own resolutions—it came to nobody for sanction; but it came to tell what it had done, and to tell the world that the address that would be read was in some sense the mouthpiece of 3,860 ministers in England, Ireland, and Scotland, who joined in denouncing a slave confederacy and the probability of that confederacy being recognised by any Christian government in the world. (Cheers.) The rev. doctor then proceeded to read the address amid some interruption.

The Rev. MARMADUKE MILLER, of Darlington, next addressed the meeting at some length, contending that war and slavery were the two greatest scourges from which humanity had ever suffered, and that slavery was the worse of the two. There were some redeeming features about war. There was often an abnegation of self in the soldier which was beautiful to behold; there was something noble in men being ready to die for their country's good, even though they might be mistaken as to what that good might be. But there was no redeeming feature in slavery. He entreated those present not to let it be said in the future that the English had nothing but cheers for the slaveowners, and nothing but sneers for those who were trying to loosen the bands of the oppressed. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. Dr. KING contended that so far from this movement being inopportune, now was the time for effective action, when a great war was waged caused by slavery, and the result of which would determine its doom. Inaction was an illusion, and sheer neutrality was simply impossible. If the pulpit and the platform were silent the press would speak out daily, and they would speak at a disadvantage, wanting a full exhibition of the national mind, construing silence about slavery into sympathy with its abettors. He had a practical acquaintance with negroes, having joined them in their toils, their festivities, and their devotions. He had found them gentle, enduring, cheerful, and intelligent. They had been trampled on, but were not trampled out, and they still extorted the acknowledgment—Yes, there is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty has given him that spirit. The speaker gave a picture of the horrors of a slave auction, and said that this was what the South were fighting for, and what he and those around him, with weapons not carnal, were fighting against. This was what he said must cease, and what he would assail with every argument of reason, humanity, and religion to bring to a speedy and an eternal end. The concluding observations of the speaker were lost in the prevailing uproar.

The Rev. Dr. M'MICHAEL (Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Dunfermline), in the course of a speech denouncing slavery in strong terms, said that no man liked to be a slave himself, and he was a mean wretch that would make a slave of another.

He neither had nor professed any sympathy with the men who bred human beings for sale; who separated husbands and wives, and parents from children, who exposed mothers and children upon the auctioneer's block, and sold them to the first bidder, and who would place their own children in the scales to sell them by the pound. (Cheers.) He had the same sympathy with the Southern slaveholders that he had for an association of brothel-keepers, a gang of robbers, or a crew of pirates. (Tremendous cheering and groans.)

As regarded himself, if a man attempted to make a slave of him, or his wife or child, he would blow his brains out, and then thank God for giving him courage to perform so righteous a deed. (Cheers and interruption.) This was what he would do himself, and he would give the same freedom to every man, whatever his complexion might be. (Cheers.) They were told that the North were not earnest in the battle for freedom. Be it so. Was that any reason why they should sympathise with the South? Whether the North was earnest or not in their endeavour to put down slavery, there could be no doubt whatever that the Southern planters were thoroughly earnest in upholding slavery. (Cheers and interruption.)

The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL was the next speaker. The rev. gentleman announced his intention to show that there was no hope of emancipation in the success and independence of the South. He proceeded to support this proposition by saying that property in slaves made the slaveholders a power in the country, and this they were not likely to relin-

quish. On the authority of the correspondent of a contemporary, he related a story of General Lee, saying that when an overseer refused to flog a girl, for a trivial offence, the general himself used the whip. (This statement was received with expressions of disbelief, and the rev. gentleman said that, whether true or not, it showed that the treatment of slaves was such that if freed they would not be likely to work again for their cruel masters, who would thereby be ruined.) In the course of his frequent attempts to continue his speech the rev. gentleman tested the feeling of the meeting by calling for "Three cheers for President Lincoln," and then "Three cheers for Jefferson Davis." He said that the response was fifty to one in favour of Lincoln, and said that if he had done nothing else he had achieved a great victory in thus demonstrating that the great majority of the meeting were in favour of the views which he advocated.

The Rev. J. H. RYLAND, of London (a clergyman), could not but come to one conclusion when he saw men endeavouring by war to protect human bondage. He branded it as a horrible crime. They had come to two important conclusions that evening:—First, that every Englishman hated slavery; secondly, that the South had initiated the secession, and carried it on for the perpetuation of slavery. Would the Lancashire men submit to be sold? In asking them to sympathise with those struggling for the freedom of the black man, he was asking them to sympathise with common sense, humanity, and the cause of God. What if the struggle were long and terrible. We fought all Europe to restore a Bourbon king, and did not complain of the length of the war. Let us leave them to fight out their own struggle, but let us use all our moral influence to support the North.

The Rev. MARK WILES, of London, said that the sympathy of every Englishman and every Christian man should be enlisted on behalf of those who were struggling for the slaves. They were not there to speak of slavery in a political view, but as ministers who had received an address from the ministers of France in condemnation of it.

The Rev. Dr. PARKER, of Manchester, contended that the object of the South in seceding was to maintain and perpetuate slavery.

Slavery was written on the very heart of the South; slavery was stamped on their forehead; slavery was branded on their right hand; slavery gave colour to her blood; slavery gave life to her counsels; slavery gave energy to her executive; and it was for those reasons, and those reasons alone, that he devoutly prayed their vaunted battle-flag might be trampled in the dust, and her cruel sword doubled up in everlasting defeat. (Loud cheers.) He condemned slavery as much in the States that were loyal as the others. He hated slavery in the North as in the South, slavery not in the one place or the other, but all the world over. They would not be true to the facts of the case if they imagined that the North was entirely guiltless; the North had not got clean hands, and therefore sorrow had overtaken her. (Loud applause.)

It had been said, why not end the war and get cotton? The want of cotton was starving the people, but men could not live by cotton alone. The war might cease, but it would be a false peace while slavery remained. Let them go on and overturn everything till they had established peace on the basis of freedom and brotherhood.

Mr. BARKER (the Socialist lecturer), then mounted the reporters' table, with the object of making a speech, but a number of sturdy northern hands seized him by the arms and legs, he was pulled down, and a struggle ensued. Some few blows were struck, then the police appeared, and after a little jostling, he was carried safely to the door. The gas was almost entirely extinguished, and those who were jocularly disposed for mischief then made the best of their way out of the hall. The meeting closed about eleven o'clock.

GENERAL LEE AND HIS SLAVES.

The following extract (says a Boston paper) from a private letter written by a young man connected with the army of the Potomac, to his father in this vicinity, gives some facts concerning the rebel General Lee, and his treatment of his slaves, which forcibly illustrate the brutalising effects of slavery. The letter is dated Fort Albany, Va., April 16:—

Some time ago I called on one of General Lee's old slaves to find out what I could of that highly-praised man. I am going to see him again when an opportunity presents itself. You know General Lee is considered an unadulterated "F.F.V." He was the superlative of the upper-ten-dom of aristocratic and presumptuous Virginia. This slave, now a man, and a Christian man, too, is very old and unable to do much, consequently he was left on the estate. Of course he is extremely ignorant, but nevertheless he is quite intelligent, and can tell a straightforward story as clearly as any one. General Lee was more dreaded by his slaves than were any of his overseers. His estate was immense. At Arlington he owned (through his wife) 700 acres in one lot, 1,100 acres in another, and other large tracts in the State. He had 400 slaves right here; how many more elsewhere I don't know. Thus you see "his possessions were very great," and being so near Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, very valuable. He had carriages, plate, and all the equipage of a proud Virginian aristocrat. He was almost worshipped by the gay, the haughty, the renowned, and the gifted. His position was envied, his name honoured. This slave had a teen of sons and daughters. One by one they were torn from him, until now, in his helpless old age, but one son and two daughters remain. One daughter and the son were too young to be carried away; the other daughter was too smart to be entrapped. It was really affecting to hear the old man tell his wrongs and his anguish at parting with his loved ones. He "knew they

would have to be sold sometime," he said, "but they were my children, and I couldn't help loving them." Some were seized in his presence, and sold before his face; others were meanly stolen at night and hurried off without a good-bye blessing. One day the slaves had been worked unusually hard. It had rained furiously all day (and I know what a Virginia rain is); at evening they returned to their huts, wet, weary, and hungry. This family had nothing to eat, they had been at work all day and couldn't prepare anything, and two of the boys went to the brook to catch a few fish. It was dark, but they were seen and reported. The aristocratic General Lee ordered them to be whipped at a certain hour the next day. All the slaves were assembled to see the flogging. Four boys and a girl were to be flogged. "It was done in that barn," and he pointed out the desecrated building. The overseers lashed away at the boys till their backs were raw and bleeding. Next came the girl; her back was stripped and her hands tied, so that her feet could just touch the floor. The overseer gazed at her tortured form, and hesitated. Lee ordered him to flog her. "I can't do it," was the reply. Again he ordered, and again the overseer replied, "Master, I can't whip a woman." Lee snatched the whip, and with his own hands flogged a helpless woman, which his overseer had the manliness not to do. As I heard this black man tell these stories, I felt what I cannot express. My heart throbbed with indignation, and my body trembled with passion. Oh, how I wanted the power to avenge this man's foul wrongs! Because he was black he suffered cruelties which we would not allow a dog to suffer. I thought of our own loved family. What if I were cruelly whipped for getting food for a half-starved mother! What if my sisters were rudely snatched away and sold to brutal men! What if my father were trampled under foot as a chattel, and not a word of intercession permitted! And I thought, too, of a righteous God beholding all these things, and wondering how long He would allow this wickedness. I prayed as never before for the slave; and, trusting my path to Him whose ways are so mysterious, I consecrated myself to His and my country's sacred cause of liberty and righteousness. My dependence is in Him, and I cannot, I will not, believe He will allow the oppressor to triumph. Some tell us, at home, even, slavery is a "Divine institution," and blame us for speaking against it. I thank God that I never thought so, and that I have seen enough never to think so. How a being can say that flagrant injustice, brutality, and inhuman barbarity are "divine," I cannot see. He is a being, but not a man. As for me, my "anti-slavery" is stronger than ever, and immovably fixed. We are being taught that we must "let my children go"; and I were unworthy a mother's kiss, a father's blessing, a sister's tear, or a brother's affection, did I not use every exertion, feeble or powerful, to enforce the lesson. After Lee had lacerated the girl's body, he bathed the yet bleeding wounds in brine. Now that hand is raised against his country.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

AMERICA.

(Per City of Baltimore.)

NEW YORK, May 30 (Morning).—The *Petersburg Express*, of the 23rd, considers the situation at Vicksburg extremely critical. The *Richmond Examiner* says that an attack on Vicksburg can nowhere be made with a force equal to the garrison. On no side can more than 8,000 men be deployed in line for an assault. The *Richmond Sentinel* says that Johnston, who is outside Vicksburg, is preparing to fall on Grant's flank or rear, and thus raise the siege by a battle. For this grand struggle both sides seem reinforcing.

General Grant's army, attacking Vicksburg, is said to number 60,000 men.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed by the Southern journals with Pemberton's military operations against Grant, and the *Richmond Whig* says it is rumoured that General Johnston has taken his sword from Pemberton, and placed him under arrest.

(From the *Times* correspondent.)

Despatches to the 23rd from Vicksburg state that the repulse on the 22nd was complete at all points of the line, and that the Federals had betaken themselves to entrenching and digging rifle-pits. The Federals admit a loss on Friday of 1,000 men, but it is asserted by the Confederates to have been nearer 5,000.

Telegrams from Washington state that the War Department had received despatches from General Grant to Monday, the 25th inst., reporting that the siege was making satisfactory progress, and that General Grant felt himself abundantly able to maintain the investment of the city and to repel any assault that might be made upon his rear. A furious battle raged throughout the 25th, according to accounts purporting to come from the vicinity of Vicksburg. On Tuesday, the 26th, there was no fighting.

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

CRAKOW, June 9.—Advocate Trzetrzwinaki has been arrested at Warsaw.

The Russians have shot the Abbé Izola at Wilna. Engagements terminating favourably for the insurgents have taken place at Wyszogrod and Balwierzynski, in the Kingdom of Poland, and at Horke, in Lithuania. Koziello, the leader of a band of insurgents, fell at Wladyki on the 28th ult.

BERLIN, June 9.—Private letters received here from St. Petersburg state that the Municipal Council of Moscow had resolved upon the formation of a civic militia, and that thousands of citizens enrolled themselves in the first few days. It was thought that the example would be followed in other towns.

NAPLES, June 9.—The inauguration of the railway from Naples to Eboli has been celebrated by a ban-

quet. Signor Tecchio, the representative of the railway company, drank the health of the King, and expressed his hope that Rome and Venice would soon be included within the Italian Kingdom. The speech was received with enthusiastic applause and cheers for the unity of Italy.

ROME, June 9.—The *Osservatore* of to-day denies the statements made in the English Parliament relative to the sermon preached by Father Cuoci at Rome, and says, "Several personages who were present at the sermon have signed, before a notary, a declaration denying the statements in question, and will send this declaration to Sir George Bowyer."

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last evening the Earl of CARNARVON moved the second reading of the Security from Violence Bill. Rather a lively discussion followed; Lord CRANWORTH and Earl GRANVILLE opposing the measure. It was, however, read a second time.

The report of the amendments of the Duchy of Cornwall Management Bill was brought up, whereupon Lord REDERDALE and the Earl of DERBY urged objections to the clauses which empowered the managers to make grants of property to Dissenters for places of worship and schools. The Duke of NEWCASTLE explained that the powers of the bill were only required in Devonshire and Cornwall, where the mining population were all Dissenters, or Wesleyans, or other Nonconformists. The amount named in the bill (300*l.*) was intended merely as the maximum. As a rule, however, he did not doubt that an acre would be quite sufficient in 99 cases out of 100. He would therefore reconsider the clause. Ultimately it was agreed that the consideration of the amendments should be postponed to Friday next.

Their Lordships adjourned at five minutes past seven o'clock.

Several other measures were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned shortly after seven o'clock.

SUBSCRIPTION IN THE CHURCH.

In the House of Commons, after several questions had been put and answered, Mr. C. BUXTON moved a resolution to the effect that the subscription required from the clergy to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Prayer-book ought to be relaxed. He contended that the present restrictions kept very many worthy men out of the Church, and prevented her from adapting herself to the wants of the times. An interesting and lengthy debate followed. Mr. MONCKTON MILNES moved an amendment, limiting Mr. Buxton's resolution to subscription to the Prayer-book. Sir G. GAY opposed both motion and amendment, but declared that in the opinion of the Government the state of the law on the subject was not satisfactory. After hearing this speech Mr. MILNES withdrew his amendment, and Sir G. GAY moved the previous question, with a view of leaving the subject open for inquiry. This did not please Mr. NEWDEGATE, who thought the Government should have taken a more decided position. Mr. WALPOLE also would prefer to have the motion met by a direct negative in place of the previous question. Mr. MORRISON, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Butler Johnstone, afterwards spoke.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he did not think the present law of subscription perfect, and at present it must remain an open question, whether the regulations might not be simplified.

Mr. DISRAELI could not agree that moving the previous question was the proper way to have met the motion. He proceeded to argue that the basis of the Established Church was that a standard of religious truth should be set up in the country; but that it had never happened that in any Church, the Roman Catholic not excepted, perfect unity was attained; but it was not possible to reach the point of comprehensiveness in the Church which it was assumed would follow the abolition of subscription.

Eventually the previous question was agreed to without a division.

Yesterday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Beatrice and suite, came to town, and visited the Great Exhibition memorial at the Horticultural Gardens. Her Majesty made a lengthened inspection of the memorial, visiting every spot from whence a fresh view might be obtained, and frequently expressed how much she was pleased with it, and the gratification it had afforded her to see its success. Her Majesty afterwards drove to Marlborough-house to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on offer here to-day was very moderate. Selected parcels were in fair demand, at Monday's prices; otherwise, the trade was dull, at about previous quotations. With foreign wheat, both ex-ship and ex-granary, the market was well supplied. Prime Danzig and American produce changed hands to a moderate extent, at late rates. Russian qualities were dull and rather cheaper; otherwise, the trade was quiet, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain moved off slowly, at previous currencies. The value of all kinds of barley was well supported; but the trade—owing to the more favourable accounts respecting the crop—was far from active. Malt was in good demand, and prices ruled firm. The oat trade was less active, and, in some instances, the quotations were somewhat easier. The market was well supplied. Beans and peas ruled firm, at fully previous rates. Most kinds of flour were in moderate request, and prices were readily supported.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

SUMMARY.

THE grand civic entertainment to the Prince and Princess of Wales on Monday evening was perhaps the most brilliant *fête* ever given by the London corporation. In order that the West End as well as Royalty might be worthily received, Guildhall was doubled in size, and transformed into a fairy palace, regardless of cost. In the streets there was exuberant loyalty, and the Metropolitan and City police fraternised. In the civic ball-room, Sir G. Grey was made to forget his recent defeat, and in presence of the royal young couple, animosities were buried, and a new *entente cordiale* established between the Government and corporation. The many thousands of pounds spent on the occasion is a fresh demonstration of civic loyalty, and almost a guarantee that no statesman will again venture to assail corporate privileges during the present generation.

Lord Stanley on Saturday presided at a conference in the City to consider the important question of working men's dwellings, and discuss the propriety of forming a company to carry out on a larger scale the experiment commenced by Mr. Alderman Waterlow in Finsbury. An association of gentlemen has resolved to erect ten blocks of houses for 200 families at a cost of 23,000*l.* It is estimated that a clear six per cent. profit may be realised on the enterprise, in which case—and that is the great object in view—capitalists may be induced to take up the question of house accommodation for the industrial classes on commercial grounds. 14,000*l.* of the proposed capital has been already subscribed, and there can be no doubt that this interesting experiment will be fully and fairly tested.

Manchester has also had its conference during the week, the object being to arrange for the transmission of the reply to the 700 French Protestant clergymen, who lately exhorted their fellow-ministers in this country to speak out strongly against American slavery, and especially against the attempt now being made by the Southern States to form a Government with slavery as its "corner-stone." About four thousand ministers of various denominations have responded to this appeal. Both of these interesting documents will be transmitted to America, and we cannot doubt that they will exercise a considerable moral influence on opinion there, and show unmistakeably that neither in France nor in England is there any abatement of of hostility to slavery.

At Copenhagen on Saturday last, Prince William of Denmark formally accepted the throne of Greece tendered to him by a deputation from that country, under the title of George I. The ceremonial observed was simple and impressive, and from the language used both by the King of Denmark and his kinsman, the Sovereign of Prussia might learn a useful lesson. At present, however, that potentate holds to his "right divine to govern wrong." The municipalities are forbidden to talk politics, and the leading journals have protested against the decree assailing their independence. Perhaps the warning voice of the Crown Prince disavowing any responsibility for the arbitrary acts of the Government may arrest the Court on its progress to revolution.

There is nothing new from Poland, but the Russian people are pouring in addresses of devotion to their Czar. There are some signs,

however, that they are getting tired of their unmanageable dependency. One newspaper, the *Moscow Gazette*, gives open expression to this feeling. If the Poles, and the Germans, says this Muscovite organ, are resolved to blind themselves to their common interest in the political union of Poland with Russia, and if Europe desires to take advantage of this judicial blindness, "it would be better to detach completely the Kingdom of Poland from Russia than to inaugurate any intermediate combination, which, without satisfying the Poles, could but injure Russia, and give Europe a right of interference in our internal questions." The time seems to be approaching when the Czar, in order to save the incorporated Polish provinces, may be willing to let the Congress Kingdom go free.

The news of the last American mails centres in Vicksburg. After a series of dashing exploits, including a defeat of General Johnston, scarcely paralleled during the whole progress of the war, General Grant has closely invested that fortress. Successive assaults have, however, been repulsed with great slaughter, and the question remains to be decided whether Vicksburg can hold out long enough for the Confederates to send reinforcements to Johnston and enable him to fight a decisive battle with the Federals for possession of the city and the Mississippi. With railroads cut at many points, and bridges destroyed, the task will be one of no ordinary difficulty.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

ON Wednesday last the House of Commons had a very interesting debate on Mr. Somes's proposal to close public-houses throughout the kingdom on Sundays. The question was fairly argued on both sides and on many sides. Mr. Somes was supported by Mr. Pease, Mr. Baines, Mr. Horsfall (the member for Liverpool), and Mr. Lawson, who pleaded the great array of petitions (more than 4,000, with some 800,000 signatures) in favour of the measure; the beneficial working of the Forbes Mackenzie Act in Scotland; and the fact that there is more drunkenness on Sunday than on any other day of the week. Capt. Jervia, Mr. Ker Seymer, Mr. W. Martin, and Sir G. Grey, opposed the bill. It was argued that it was a partial measure, affecting the poor and not the rich, that it would lead to secret drinking, that the improvement in Scotland was equivocal, that in London and the large towns it could not be carried out without riots and discontent, and that if the present law respecting *bond fide* travellers was maintained, those who stayed at home on Sunday would suffer a serious disadvantage. The Home Secretary quoted statistics to show that drunkenness in England has been on the whole decreasing for some years past, praised the advocates of temperance for the good they had done, but advised them to continue to do their best to strengthen the moral nature of working men, rather than trust to Acts of Parliament.

Between the two extremes there were members, such as Mr. Clay, Mr. Adderley, Sir Morton Peto, Sir Hugh Cairns, who desire a permissive bill, or a simple extension of the hours (short of prohibition) at which public-houses are closed on Sunday; and Mr. Hardy, who objects that the bill, if passed, will throw an impediment in the way of the only legislation he wishes to see carried into effect—namely, the revision of the licensing system. As the House began to fill, members were impatient for the division, which resulted in the rejection of the second reading of the Bill by a decisive majority of 278 to 103. The supporters of the Bill appear to have derived nothing but encouragement from the result, and have resolved to form a central association, with branches in all parts of the kingdom, for the more systematic advocacy and prosecution of the measure. Have they calculated the consequences of a counter-agitation?

Perhaps the most remarkable incident of Thursday's proceedings was the defeat of the Government on a Supply vote. It seems that our Ambassador at Constantinople, whose chief work is to back up the Sultan, extract occasional paper charters, and snub the Christian races under Ottoman rule, resides in a palace at Pera, which has cost the country 80,000*l.*, and requires 2,000*l.* a year to keep in repair. In the summer, as the Turkish Ministers go to Therapia, he goes there too, and has a fine country seat near them. To keep these buildings in repair, a "clerk of the works" is considered necessary, at 400*l.* a year, who (no doubt to magnify his office) finds this year that "special repairs" to the tune of 1,200*l.*, over and above the ordinary 2,000*l.*, are required. The House could not see the necessity of maintaining an official to make work to be paid for out of the British exchequer,

and in a fit of economy resolved, by a majority of 74 to 68, that his salary should no longer be paid. Earlier in the evening, on the motion for going into committee on the Volunteers Bill, Mr. Bagwell proposed that "it is impolitic any longer to exclude Ireland from the operation of the Volunteer system, and unjust, should such exclusion continue, to tax Ireland for the support of English Volunteers." Lord Palmerston got out of the embarrassment with his usual skill. He did not deny the grievance—did not doubt Irish loyalty—but Irish pugnacity is a great fact. The peculiar social condition of the sister country would, he thought, "make it unwise to place arms in the hands of those who, having opposite and conflicting opinions, might be led to use those arms in a manner for which they are not intended." So thought also the House, and rejected the motion by 156 to 45. In committee a clause to allow of the calling out of Volunteers to suppress riots was wisely withdrawn; another authorising the commanding officer of a corps to discharge of his own motion any Volunteer and strike him out of the muster roll for sufficient cause, was carried, in spite of the efforts of Sir R. Clifton and other members to restrict the arbitrary power of the commanding officer. This decision is likely to give great umbrage to a considerable number of Volunteers, who have been agitating the question out of doors.

The motion for going into Committee of Supply on Friday was as usual prolific of questions. Conversations on the proposed cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece, the appointment of a Permanent Commissioner of Public Works, and the use of the electric light in lighthouses, introduced a regular debate on that terrible tragedy in India, the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley. This ill-fated subaltern officer, with two others, having incurred the displeasure of his Colonel, Crawley by name, by talking over the evidence given at a court-martial held upon his superior, was privately interrogated, illegally placed under arrest, and kept in close confinement for four weeks in a room described as a very oven. In this stifling chamber, with his wife, who shared his lot, seriously ill by his side, and, part of the time, a sentry posted within a few feet of them both day and night, this wretched victim of military despotism expired, and in three weeks his wife followed him. All this on suspicion of conspiracy of which he is now proved to be entirely innocent! But Colonel Crawley, though censured by his superiors in India and by the Commander-in-Chief in England, still retains his regiment. This is the barest outline of the case brought before Parliament by Mr. D. Fortescue, and from the loud cheers that followed his demand for punishment, and the indignant comments of other members, we are in hopes that the military authorities in India will yet be obliged to see justice done.

This painful matter disposed of, the House went into Committee of Supply. On Thursday, they saved the country 400*l.*; on Friday, 80,000*l.* was absolutely thrown away. Mr. Lindsay proposed that that sum, required for Alderney Harbour, should be struck out, but it was retained by a majority of 76 to 62. A million of money has been spent upon the project of erecting a Harbour of Refuge and Defence at this dangerous Channel Island, where no ship ever goes if it can be helped. The result is no harbour at all, but, as Sir J. Elphinstone said, "a shoal so dangerous that the Government had now to apply to lay out a large sum of money in order to raise it above the water, whereby ships might avoid it." This high authority proposed to buoy it up and leave it as it is. The money was, however, voted, and, according to competent authorities, 750,000*l.* more will be required to make Alderney a safe harbour, though no expenditure can make it serviceable. There is, however, no doubt that the Miscellaneous Estimates are being criticised with unwonted assiduity, and at the present rate of progress many weeks will pass before they are disposed of. There were divisions on further votes, and somewhere about two o'clock a.m. the Irish Church question came on, to be again postponed *sine die*, and after that Mr. Villiers introduced his Bill for facilitating the execution of public works in Lancashire.

The Commons had evidently resolved not to be shut out of the grand civic entertainment on Monday. There was a formidable list of orders of the day and notices of motion, but only one was discussed. Mr. Gregory proposed the opening of the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens after the hours of Divine worship on Sunday, "as is the case of other botanical gardens supported by Parliamentary grants." An interesting debate followed, in which we think the opponents of the motion had the best of it. It was clearly shown that the boon would be of small value to any one—the gardens being very limited in extent, not laid out for promenade, and situated at least two and a-half miles from the locality in which the

working classes chiefly resided. The motion was rejected by 123 to 107. After some discussion in Committee of Supply, and three countings of the House, the minimum number of members was at length obtained, and the House rose a little after eight.

Though we are in the month of June, and morning sittings have begun, the Upper branch of the Legislature cannot yet find full employment. On Thursday, for instance, the Lords sat for twenty minutes, and then adjourned. But on Friday there was a discussion associated with the name of the Prince of Wales, which enabled Lord Chelmsford and other Tory peers once more to parade their bigotry. The Duke of Newcastle, with the consent of the Queen and Prince, has brought in a bill for the consolidation and better management of the property belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, in accordance with the recommendations of the Council of that Duchy. The old law gave power to make grants of certain lands for churches, chapels, and schools belonging only to the Established Church; but it is now provided that the word "chapel" in that clause shall include any building used or intended to be used as a place of Divine worship by any denomination of Christians. Lord Redesdale, Lord Chelmsford, and the Marquis of Bath stand aghast at this revolutionary proposal to grant sites for Nonconformist places of worship on Crown property, or, as they choose to state the matter, "to apply Crown property to the endowment of Dissenters." But after the testimony of Lord Portman, that there are very large districts in the west of England where the Wesleyan Methodists were the only parties who had till lately paid any attention for a long series of years to the religious instruction of the people, and the Duke of Newcastle's pointed rebuke of the bigots, the Bill was allowed to pass through committee. We have commented on the subject elsewhere. Last night the matter was further considered, and at the suggestion of Lord Derby, the Duke of Newcastle promised to consider the propriety of limiting grants of land for Dissenting places of worship, to one acre instead of five, the limit for the Established Church remaining at five acres. As the difference in principle cannot be enforced, the champions of the Establishment put up with one of degree. The whole question in its practical shape mainly affects Wesleyans, who are the principal Nonconformists in the Duchy.

On Monday their Lordships were engaged with the Polish question and the Prison Ministers Bill. The Earl of Ellenborough, after describing the complications of the Polish insurrection, came to the conclusion that the Gordian knot must be cut. He advised the Poles to persevere with arms in their hands until they had secured their liberty and obtained their just rights. Earl Russell, interpreting this warlike language as tending ultimately to foreign intervention, said he did not consider that armed intervention would be advisable. No good could possibly come of it. "I cannot see what clear or definite object a British Government could purpose to itself which would justify them on entering into such hostilities, and I must enter my protest against engaging in any such contest." This language plainly indicates the despair with which Earl Russell regards the further efforts of diplomacy to bring about an arrangement in Poland. The French and English Governments have agreed upon certain proposals, probably of the nature we have already indicated, but Austrian assent has yet to be obtained, and according to St. Petersburg papers an armistice is not to be thought of. The second reading of the Prison Ministers Bill was carried by a majority of thirty-five in a small House, the Earl of Derby speaking strongly in its favour.

Another Church debate! Last night, Mr. Buxton moved—"That, in the opinion of this House, the subscription required from the clergy to the Thirty-nine Articles and to the Prayer-book ought to be relaxed." Mr. Milnes proposed an amendment confining the effect of the resolution to subscription to the Prayer-book, and leaving that to the Articles as it now stands, but eventually withdrew in favour of Sir G. Grey, who, on behalf of the Government, moved the previous question, being unable to deny that some amendment might be made in the law without impairing in the least degree the security of the doctrines and Liturgy of the Church. This is a very important declaration, and was so treated by subsequent speakers. Mr. Walpole, Mr. Henley, and others, deprecate change as dangerous, but the *Times* takes leave to inform them, in reply to the charge that Mr. Buxton and his friends are pulling down the building and cutting the cable, that "it is the house itself that is cracking and settling to the very foundation, and the ship itself that is drifting to the rocks and shoals." Mr. Disraeli, however, threw out the hint of a Royal Commission, and to that the State-Church is evidently coming.

COERCIVE PHILANTHROPY.

ON Wednesday last, the House of Commons, by a majority of nearly three to one, refused to give a second reading to Mr. Somes's Bill for closing public-houses from eleven o'clock on Saturday nights to six o'clock on Monday mornings. In doing so, they declined acceding to the prayer of a very numerous body of petitioners, and the conclusion at which they arrived followed a most dispassionate and able discussion.

We can well understand how perplexing the problem to be solved would appear to many of those members whose sympathies are enlisted on the side of freedom, morality, and religion. We can hardly recollect a question before the Legislature the simple merits of which were accidentally so completely buried beneath considerations more deeply interesting, or more entirely extraneous. It seemed, at first sight, as though Parliament were invited to declare whether, in their view, drunkenness is to be encouraged—whether to the laws restricting on one day of the week, the pursuit of innocuous and even useful trades an exception shall continue to be made in favour of a trade the moral tendencies of which are principally evil—whether on that day consecrated by Christianity to spiritual purposes, means should be supplied for the indulgence of the worst of vices—and whether those who crave the lowest and most degrading form of sensuality, and who in satisfying such craving trample down the safeguards which would restrain them from crime, should have exceptional facilities provided for them by law, for ministering to their depraved appetites. To all these questions Mr. Somes's Bill appeared to answer emphatically "No,"—to all of them, the opponents of that Bill will be accused of answering "Yes." And yet, not one of these questions was really the question at issue.

We suppose it will be admitted that the opponents equally with the promoters of the measure may abhor intoxication and gladly employ all means which appear to them judicious to discountenance and suppress it. We submit that public-houses are allowed by law to be open at certain times on Sundays, while all other places of trade are closed, not for the special purpose of selling drink to soots, but of providing entertainment for those who, for the time being, have no private home, and are compelled to find what is needful for the body at those houses in which, and in which only, it can be had on demand. There are multitudes who heartily appreciate and greatly enjoy the spiritual rest of the Sabbath, who nevertheless regard all attempts to promote it by civil legislation as necessarily self-destructive, and as doing, on the whole, more harm than good to the influence of Christian institutions. And, although habits of intoxication are undoubtedly the prolific parents of most other crimes, it still remains an open question whether those habits may most surely be eradicated by the authority of law or by the gentler and more subtle force of moral suasion.

A great deal that strikes us as irrelevant, and somewhat that we should characterise as extravagant, was advanced on both sides during the debate. We do not therefore impute blame to the speakers—we rather regard it as the all-but-inevitable effect of having the main question so concealed beneath what, after all, is but accidental and adventitious, that instinctive impressions rather than logical convictions determined the arguments employed as well as the votes recorded. The subject may be viewed as a religious one, in which case, it properly assumes this shape:—Should the law allow men to desecrate the Sabbath by failing to prohibit, to the extent of its power, the means which, on all other days of the week, are available for the gratification of sensual appetites? Or it may be regarded as a question of morals and philanthropy, and then, the point to be decided is, whether, when men give themselves up to personal habits that are pernicious to them, and, in their indirect results, to others connected with them, it is the wiser way to employ coercion, and to restrain the licence of some by abridging the liberty of all?

These were the two main principles in dispute, and the conclusions we draw with respect to them must depend upon, first, our opinion as to the propriety of prosecuting religious ends by legislative means, and secondly, upon our confidence in coercion as a method of securing philanthropic objects. The first we do not think it necessary to discuss in these columns. Sunday, viewed as a religious institution, must stand or fall as it is supported or otherwise by religious sanctions. One day in seven devoted specially to God can only be acceptably devoted when the choice of the will is thereby expressed. No Sabbath-keeping which is the result of external restraint, however agreeable to Christian people, and however soothing and, we may add, illusory to their feelings, can be regarded as a "spiritual sacrifice" with which He, who claims the heart, should be

supposed to be "well pleased." The closing of public-houses on the Lord's day, because it is *the Lord's day*, not as an exercise of restraint upon ourselves who value it as a spiritual institution, but upon others who have no interest in it as such, may perhaps be recommended by powerful reasons, but not, we venture to affirm, by reasons which express the spirit of the Christian economy.

The controversy, then, to our minds narrows itself to this—Where we fail in persuading men to abstain from personal indulgences injurious to their health, their morals, their connexions, and the community, do we act wisely or not in compelling them, so far as law can do it, to abstain? It is true that Sunday is a vacant day to working men. It is true that they have usually more of their earnings at their disposal on that than on other days of the week—and it is lamentably true that great numbers of them seize the opportunity to booze away their hours, their senses, and their physical vigour, in public-houses. No one can hold the evil in greater abhorrence than we. But the true question to be decided is how, in the long run, human nature depraved by these propensities, and exposed to these temptations, is most likely, and most lastingly, to be weaned from its brutal habits. By prohibition or by suasion? We have not the slightest doubt. We do not believe in extirpating special forms of evil by increasing the difficulties of indulging them on certain days. And even if drunkards could be kept sober by laws interfering with their and other people's personal liberty on Sundays, we have no sort of confidence, but the reverse, that society would gain an advantage, on the whole, from keeping them sober by such means. We strongly suspect that the irritating restraint upon personal freedom, applied as it must needs be to the sober as well as to the inebriate, would engender worse and more widely-spread mischief than that which it was designed to check—that it would drive men who are now comparatively steady to secret and illicit indulgences—and that, without greatly benefiting the unsound, it would gradually deteriorate and demoralise the comparatively sound portion of society. The entire project of compelling abstinence by law is, in our judgment, based upon mistaken views of the laws and conditions under which moral government is being carried on by the All Wise. It originates in the impatience of philanthropic feelings. It is an attempted short cut to ends which must otherwise be more circuitously but more certainly approached. We have no faith in it. The principles which underlie both our religious and our political convictions render it impossible for us to have faith in it. And, therefore, we cannot regret for a moment that Mr. Somes's well-meant but ill-founded measure has been negatived by a decisive majority.

PROGRESS IN INDIA.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN has brought in a Budget that Mr. Gladstone might envy. The Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he has not the oratorical gifts or opportunities of his celebrated contemporary—he read his speech at the Government House from a printed pamphlet—has the experience and judgment of a sound financier; and shows, in his first Budget, that he is worthy to tread in the footsteps of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing. The main features of his statement are simple enough. For the year 1863-4 Sir Charles estimates the Indian revenue at 44,971,200*l.*, and the expenditure at 44,490,425*l.*; leaving a *bond fide* surplus of 480,775*l.*, after reducing the duty on iron, beer, and wines, and taking one-fourth off the income-tax. He does not interfere with the import duty of five per cent. on piece goods, which is practically no more than 2½ per cent., in consequence of the high prices of these articles, and less a protective impost than ever to the native weaver, who, in consequence of the scarcity of the raw material, is taking to other occupations.

The Indian Chancellor not only remits taxation, and retains a handsome surplus to meet an emergency, such as a failure in the opium crop, or extra grants for public works and education, but, though the public debt is little more than double the annual revenue, he sets aside three millions out of the cash balances towards its liquidation, and reserves the proceeds of waste lands and the redemption of the land-tax for the same purpose. That he can thus safely afford simultaneously to remit taxes and pay off the debt, is owing to the extraordinary elasticity of the revenue since the mutiny. The average annual increase in each succeeding year since 1857 has been 2,730,107*l.*, and the aggregate increase in the four last years 27,301,076*l.* When it is remembered that for years before the mutiny Indian deficits were the invariable rule, and annually increased in amount, the complete financial revolution that

has taken place is the more remarkable. Well may the *Times* correspondent remark:—"It is no exaggeration to assert that such a growth of revenue after a rebellion which doubled our debt and nearly lost us the empire, is without a parallel in history." Yet that rebellion, by compelling the masters of India to change their system of government, by disbanding the Sepoy army, obliging a return to a pacific policy, and putting an end to annexation projects, has to a large extent brought about this satisfactory change. Our Eastern Empire is at peace, and there is happily now no stationary European army to clamour for employment and advancement. The age of military heroes seems almost to have passed in India, and our generals may, like Alexander, weep that there are no more rich provinces to conquer. But there is the finest estate in the world to cultivate and improve—one which, to use the sonorous language of Dr. Johnson, will yield "a potentiality of riches far beyond the dreams of avarice."

We wish that the items of expenditure in Mr. Gladstone's last budget would as satisfactorily bear examination as those of Sir Charles Trevelyan's. If the sum of 12,640,900*l.* for the Indian army appears large, it is still little more than half the cost five years ago, and is undergoing gradual reduction. We are ourselves spending fifteen millions upon our military force for the present year. The sum of two millions and a quarter for police purposes illustrates the magnitude of India, and the uncivilised condition of her immense, mixed population, which requires so large a constabulary. The Indian Government devotes 461,600*l.* to the education of the natives, which is fully as much as they can judiciously expend in supplementing voluntary effort. About five millions of the expenditure is appropriated to public works, and of this large sum fully one-half may be set down as reproductive. If to this be added the four millions for the payment of interest guaranteed to railways, we have a total of six and a-half millions of capital invested in public works, that is likely in future, even more than in past, years to benefit the revenue far beyond the outlay.

It will thus be seen that Sir Charles Trevelyan is liberal, nay prodigal, of grants for works of public improvement. He even holds in reserve a specific sum of 238,000*l.* for cotton roads and similar undertakings, with the promise of more "to any extent" if required. But he does not hold out the prospect of any very considerable increase in the production of cotton within a short period, for "the soil and labour of India are so largely engaged in producing indigo, saltpetre, opium, oil-seeds, fibres, and other exportable commodities, besides this last urgent demand for cotton, that she can with difficulty meet all the demands upon her." India, indeed does not need capital; there is already a plethora of money which can find no outlet, "chiefly from want of reliable and skilled agents to direct the projects in which it longs to be employed." If, however, our Eastern empire specially needs at the present time the skill, energy, and intelligence of Europeans to direct her great enterprises, it is at least reasonable that every facility should be afforded for their settlement there, and that the Covenanted Services should not jealously thwart English settlers, as has heretofore been the case.

The financial revolution which has taken place in India, is but the index of those greater material and spiritual changes that are silently working among this population of two hundred million souls. The suppression of the mutiny convinced them once for all that their European masters were invincible, and the policy since pursued by the Indian Government has extorted their respect, and, to no small extent, conciliated their attachment. Hindoos believe in English justice in the main, as much as they distrust native corruption. While the railway system is breaking down the spirit of caste among the lower orders, the desire for an English education is spreading among the intelligent classes. The Calcutta University has its Hindoo alumni; and what is even more important, an inroad has been made upon those traditions which have kept the women of India secluded, ignorant, and degraded. The general faith in their superstitious and idolatrous systems is being undermined, and India, according to concurrent accounts, is not far off a religious revolution which is likely to open a wide door to the Christian teacher, and when the seeds of Divine truth which have been sown with so much devotion and perseverance by a long line of missionaries of the Cross, will bear abundant fruit. We have lately seen Hindoo journalists pointing to the lives and labours of missionaries as the proofs of a superior religion, and we find in an English newspaper, the *Hurkaru*, which specially represents the native cause, the following remarkable description of the break-up of their traditional faith:—

If we might indicate the present religious state of

Southern India by a sweeping generalisation, we should say that Brahminism is dying out, whilst Hindooism is assuming more elevated and spiritual forms. The caste system altogether is giving way. The Brahmins are beginning to look with disdain on the priestly profession; the Soodras are throwing off the domination of the Brahmins; whilst the hundred and one sub-divisions, or communities which are also dignified by the name of castes, are losing that hold which they had exercised upon their individual members in the days of yore, or even in the days of Dubois. The same improved sense of right and wrong which led the native reformers at Bombay to assail the immoral practices of the Maharajahs has opened the eyes of many of the more enlightened of the native community to those vices which have been too often practised under the guise of religion. We wish that this loosening of the caste system had promoted private morality, but we are afraid that the results in this direction are not always favourable. But in religious matters there is a growing appreciation of the existence of one God,—not so much the Creator of the universe, as the God of justice and of mercy. Moreover, there is a tendency to spiritualise the old myths, and to regard the images of the deities and their incarnations more as objects to fix the attention of the worshipper, than as the actual gods themselves. Then, again, the Gooroos, though still commanding an outward respect, are no longer revered from the heart as they used to be in olden time. Their presence is regarded as a restraint, and their exactions as a burden. In other words, these are the dawnings of a religious movement which only requires leaders, and if the experience of history be worth anything at all, those leaders will in due time appear.

At some of the recent May meetings, the paramount claims of our Eastern Empire upon British Christians were fervently, but not too strongly, enforced. A hundred missionaries among this teeming population are scarcely appreciable, but when these ministers of Christianity direct the labours of some two thousand native teachers, wield the force of some thirty printing-presses, distribute the Scriptures in no less than twenty-seven languages, and conduct the most popular vernacular schools, they have at their command a moral influence that is calculated, under the Divine blessing, to yield great results. India is in a transition state religiously as well as materially, and it is for us to point out to our Eastern fellow-subjects not only the path to temporal prosperity, but the way to spiritual renovation.

"WRETCHED WEATHER."

"FARMERS," it is commonly said, "are always grumblers—the weather, according to their way of talking about it, never suits them." We enter the list in behalf of farmers. We look upon them as a maligned, or, at any rate, a libelled body. We admit their proneness to give vent to their fears rather than their hopes—to take more notice of what does not suit them than of what does, and to talk of that weather which, even in their own judgment, is making wealth for them, less than of that which casts a shadow more or less gloomy over their prospects. We admit it—we shall not attempt to excuse it—we deem it deserving of grave animadversion. What we characterise as "hard lines" for the farmer is the implied stigma fastened upon him that he exclusively is given to grumbling about the meteorological conditions which affect his business; or that dissatisfaction, and the open expression of it, is a habit of mind and speech to which he gives more unbridled license than anyone else. Perhaps if he were to turn the tables on his censors, he might, without being chargeable with a greater want of discrimination and charity than they, call them to account for getting up a semblance of virtue at his expense, and carrying to their own credit a fictitious balance of merit drawn from comparing themselves with him on the erroneous principle of dropping out of view all evidence of their own propensity to grumble, ay, and to grumble at the weather, whenever it happens to thwart their own wishes.

The truth is, we are all grumblers—that is, we are more sensibly affected by what we do not like than by what we do, and give louder, more frequent, and more passionate expression to our feelings. Farmers, it is true, are more dependent upon atmospheric changes than most other classes of men. Clouds and sunshine, wind and rain, frost and snow, are so many integral parts of that machinery by which their business is carried on. To them and their interests, the state of the weather is a matter of serious moment, and bears much the same relation to their pursuits that different orders of workmen do to the occupations of other manufacturers—with this exception, however, that farmers have no authority nor means of controlling them. Their grumbling consequently, generally has reference to the uncertain, and often, disappointing operation of meteorological laws, the secret of which is beyond their ken. But, if we will institute a fair comparison between ourselves and them, we shall find that we are not less apt than they, not merely to feel, but to utter our discontent, whenever the action of those laws interferes with our own designs. The only difference is

that, owing to the nature of our professions, businesses, or ordinary employments, it interferes with them far less frequently in our case than in theirs. The clerk, the banker, the divine, the recluse, whose avocations are carried on chiefly within doors, and whose gains or losses are almost entirely irrespective of any number or extent of atmospheric variations, may grumble less frequently than the husbandman or the gardener at the state of the weather, because, in regard to that which engrosses the largest share of his attention, he is but little, if at all, affected by it. But when the weather does incommode him or disarrange his plans—when a cold east wind, for instance, fills him with rheumatic pains, or a blazing sun dries up his physical vigour, or a heavy fall of rain spoils his holiday, or a severe frost disappoints him of a hunt, he is as hearty in his denunciations, and to the full as ready to scatter them abroad, as the most croaking tiller of the earth whom he has ever laughed at or reproved. Moreover, it is to be remembered that his objurgations are by no means limited to this one subject. He is equally prone with those whom he blames to quarrel with his tools, to wit, his workpeople, or his customers or correspondents, as the case may be. So that, after all, his free criticisms of agricultural discontent, if put in juxtaposition with his own habit of complaining of what does not happen to suit him, is but another illustration of "the pot calling the kettle black-face."

It is a bad habit, however, in what direction soever it may be indulged—but we confine our strictures, on the present occasion, to the common propensity of discovering something wrong in the weather, and in launching our ill-humour against it. We are all of us, more or less, disposed to depreciate the climate of England, as though it were one of the most ungenial and trying on the face of the globe—and yet Charles II. well remarked concerning it, that out-door work may be done in England with less inconvenience, and upon a greater number of days in the year, than in any other country in the world. The generalisation may be too extensive for the facts, but it is founded upon truth. And yet, perhaps, in no other country is the weather made such a perpetual theme of talk, and, for the most part, too, of talk expressive of dissatisfaction. The habit has been superinduced in part, no doubt, by the frequent and unexpected changes which occur—for in those regions of the world where the atmospheric conditions are more regular, and where the variations take place at distant and calculable intervals, the weather is seldom referred to in the daily interchange of sentiments between the people. That we in this shifting climate should notice the state of the weather more customarily than most other people, is natural enough. The thing to be deprecated is that the vast majority of us fall into the habit of noticing only its incompatibility with our passing, and often frivolous, wishes. We do sometimes praise, but we far more usually find fault with, the present result of meteorological laws which have been laid down and are maintained by Infinite Wisdom and Goodness. We take what is agreeable too much as a matter of course, and scarcely deign to give it a place in our thoughts. It is only when our tastes, or our feelings, or our immediate interests are not suited that we fix our attention upon the weather, and give unqualified utterance to the impressions it produces. We are far more apt to grumble than to give thanks.

The habit arises out of our proneness to pass judgment upon things according as they may chance to affect our personal and present inclinations. We are none of us so ready and competent as we should be to give adequate prominence to general considerations. The laws by which meteorological changes are governed, and, still more, the modes in which those laws subserve the well-being of the system with which we are inseparably connected, have proved, as yet, to be far beyond the range of our faculties—and even Admiral Fitzroy, broad as is the area from which he gathers his deductions, has not succeeded in throwing much light upon the matter. But thus much we know—that amid all the inextricable confusion of currents and counter-currents, densities and attenuations, electrical and magnetic influences, and so forth, the air is preserved incorrupt, and the earth remains fertile. "Seed-time and harvest summer and winter" recur with undeviating regularity. Deficiency in one spot is made up for by abundance in another. Seasons may differ, but the average is steadily maintained. Every excess has its corresponding diminution. There seems to be an endless variety of checks, equivalents, agreements, and contraries. We are unable to perceive how the one acts upon another—nor how far rain in one place is a necessary counterpoise to dryness in another. We have, however, sufficient experience of the general result, and we

know it to be good. If we were right-minded this would content us—for we might presume that oftentimes that which in our ignorance we inveigh against as most unfortunate is really necessary to results in the absence of which unthought-of calamity might overwhelm us and our interests.

To a great extent, moreover, weather is agreeable or the reverse as we choose to make it. We project our own humours upon external objects, and we fancy that they are qualities inherent in the objects themselves. A down-pouring day will give delicious refreshment to a man at ease with his conscience and his duties, whereas another who has deep down in his soul perennial sources of self-disquietude will see a scowl even in the bright blue heavens. Our observations on the weather are, far more than we think, unconscious revelations of our inner selves. We are delighted with this or we grumble at that, as a mode of letting off the superfluous vapour of our own feelings. All goes well or nothing goes right just according to the mood of the moment. Find us a man whom no weather can satisfy, and we will show you a man dissatisfied with himself. Complaints more usually spring from within than they are provoked by untowardness from without. In our own susceptibilities lies the secret of our content or discontent. Nothing external can gratify the sore of heart—nothing can permanently or for any length of time depress the temperament of those who have soundness and health in their own souls. Putting extremes aside, the birds appear to enjoy all weathers, and sing forth their cheerfulness in rain as well as in sunshine. So might we, or a much greater extent than we do—but it will be, not by mending the weather but by mending ourselves.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The America brings intelligence from New York to May 26th, and by telegraph from Halifax and Cape Race, to May 28th and 30th.

The chief news of course relates to Vicksburg. The following Federal official particulars of General Grant's proceedings have been published. General Grant landed at Bruin's Ford on the 30th of April, and on the 1st of May defeated General Bowen's army at Port Gibson, capturing 1,500 prisoners and five guns. Upon the 12th inst., General Grant defeated the enemy at Raymond, the latter losing 800 men. Upon the 14th Grant defeated General Johnston at Jackson, the enemy suffering a loss of 400 men, stores, and seventeen guns. Upon the 16th General Grant fought a bloody and decisive battle at Baker's Creek, defeating the entire Vicksburg army under General Pemberton, the enemy losing twenty-nine guns and 4,000 men. Upon the 17th inst., General Grant defeated the same force at Black River Bridge, the enemy losing 2,600 men and seventeen guns. Upon the 18th General Steele carried the rifle-pits on the north of the city. The right of General Grant's army rested upon the Mississippi above Vicksburg. No estimates were given of the Federal losses except that three brigades lost 2,500 men at Baker's Creek, and that General Sherman lost 500 men since the investment of Vicksburg. It was believed that the garrison numbered some 15,000 men. General Grant professed his ability to repel any attack upon his rear.

(By Telegraph to Halifax.)

NEW YORK, May 28 (Afternoon).—Vicksburg advices reach to Sunday last, at which time the place still held out. The fighting appears to be very sanguinary. The Federals have been repulsed with heavy loss in several desperate assaults; but General Grant is reported to be confident of success, and vague rumours are current that he has been reinforced by General Banks' army from the Red River.

The *Richmond Whig* says that the Federal dead strew the ground in front of the works, and estimates the loss before Vicksburg at 10,000.

Northern accounts assert that the Confederates have been driven in by main force to their last line of entrenchments, and that the Confederate batteries above and below the town have been captured.

The Federals have destroyed Jackson, and sent their forces from that point to reinforce General Grant.

A report has reached Mobile, but was not credited, that the Federals have captured Yazoo city and burnt the navy yard.

General Price is reported to be moving upon Helena, on the Mississippi.

General Hooker has been in Washington, where several councils of war have been held.

The Governor of Pennsylvania is taking measures against an invasion of the State.

A coloured regiment has left Washington for the seat of war, amid much enthusiasm.

The Alabama in company with the Florida have destroyed the following vessels:—The ships named Commonwealth, from New York for San Francisco, the Onida, from Shanghai for New York; Louisa Hatch, from Cardiff for Singapore; Nova, from Liverpool for Calcutta; Charles Hill, from Liverpool for Monte Video; the barque Henrietta, from Baltimore for Rio de Janeiro; and the whalers Lafayette, Kate, Corry, and Kingfisher.

(By Telegraph to Cape Race.)

NEW YORK, May 29 (Afternoon).

Nothing later than Sunday's news has been received from Vicksburg. Additional accounts state that the Federals were completely repulsed all along their line in their assault on Friday last. Their loss on that day is estimated at from 1,000 to 5,000 killed and wounded. Fighting continues furiously. General Johnston is said to be gathering forces in Grant's rear, and General Banks is said to be moving up the Mississippi to reinforce Grant.

The Confederates are crossing the Rappahannock. General Lee has issued orders informing the troops they were about to have long and rapid marches in a country without railroads, and warning them to prepare for severe hardships. Large columns are moving in the direction of Culpepper, but whether to make a raid into Maryland, or to get between Hooker's army and Washington, is not known.

The Federals have impressed all the negroes at Alexandria, near Washington, to throw up entrenchments, as a raid of Stuart's cavalry was apprehended at that place.

The *Richmond Examiner* asserts that the Federal Government has been notified that two Federal officers are to be executed by the Confederates in retaliation for two Confederate officers officially murdered by the Federals in Ohio, and that in future the law of retaliation will be regularly enforced.

NEW YORK, May 30 (Morning).

Advices from General Grant are to the 25th inst. Grant represents the siege to be progressing satisfactorily, and adds that he is fully able to maintain the investment of Vicksburg, and to repel any attack upon his rear.

Southern accounts represent that the Vicksburg army can hold the city in defiance of the Federals, state that six attacks had been repulsed, and express confidence that General Pemberton can hold out until reinforcements reach him. The Confederates are reported to have possession of Big Black River Bridge. General Johnston is reported to have stated that if Vicksburg could hold out fourteen days he would furnish reinforcements of 100,000 men, even if it required that he should relinquish all the territory of his department.

4,500 prisoners captured by General Grant have arrived at Memphis.

Nothing more definite has been received from the Rappahannock than that a portion of General Lee's forces had passed up the river.

Two divisions of the Confederate army fronting General Rosecrans are reported to be moving slowly forward.

General Elliot's Marine Brigade has repulsed the cavalry force upon the Mississippi, and burned the town of Outlines.

Mr. Vallandigham is at General Bragg's headquarters at Shelbyville. President Jefferson Davis is reported to have telegraphed that if Mr. Vallandigham would not take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy he must be returned to the Federal lines.

The soldiers present at the convention held at Utica cheered for General McClellan.

It is semi-officially stated that the Navy Department has ordered the Vanderbilt to cruise in the latitude where the Alabama's recent depredation were committed.

The Brazilian authorities have displaced Commander Fernando Novembla for allowing the Alabama's recent depredations in Brazilian waters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A conflict has taken place in Washington between the civil and military authorities in a fugitive slave case, the military refusing to deliver the slave upon a warrant issued by the Fugitive Slave Act commissioners.

General McClellan has received an enthusiastic popular welcome in Albany.

The *Boston Journal* asserts that the Federal Government has rebuked General Webb for his letter to Earl Russell.

The *New York Herald* puts Mr. Lincoln forward as candidate for re-election to the next Presidency.

Mr. Seward's reply to the French note inviting the American Cabinet to join diplomatic action with the great Powers in favour of Poland has been published. The Washington Cabinet refuses its co-operation on the ground that America can never deviate from her traditional policy of non-intervention except in cases of evident necessity.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The authentic news from Poland this week is somewhat scanty. There seems no doubt that the National Government at Warsaw has been reorganised on constitutional principles, and subjected to a certain control. Details are not yet known relative to the new organisation. In a proclamation the members of the Government set forth that the great object of their efforts is to deliver the country from tyranny, and to secure the political existence and personal liberty of their countrymen; and they appeal to all, without distinction of class, to obtain possession of arms, and thus be ready to take part in any outbreak which may arise. It is said that the insurgents are about to concentrate around Warsaw, and, aided by an insurrection within the town, endeavour to gain possession of the capital. At all events, the Russians have been apprehensive of such a coup, and have taken measures accordingly. The Archbishop of Warsaw has addressed another spirited letter to the Emperor, calling upon him to make Poland an independent nation, united to Russia, and reminding him that every day under the present order of things does but widen the gulf between the Government and the people.

The Vienna-Warsaw railway has been destroyed for several miles between Piotrikau and Rogon by Oborski, and the traffic entirely stopped. The damage is not yet repaired. This leader has since been engaged for three successive days fighting the Russians near the villages of Grochow, Jurantow, and Grzynszem.

The news from the old Polish provinces is scanty. Instances of brutal atrocity on the part of Russian authorities, especially in Lithuania, which must excite feelings of deep indignation, are published by the National Government. Arrests are made without any cause, the property of persons supposed to be favourable to the Poles is destroyed and pillaged, and the most cruel ferocity displayed towards the inhabitants. One of the most revolting cases is that of an old curate, seventy-five years of age, who, after being subjected to gross outrage, was bound back to back to a man of the same age, whom he was compelled to carry for the whole night. No wonder that the poor man succumbed to this brutality, and died shortly afterwards. The Emperor has sent large reinforcements into Lithuania, including 5,000 of the Imperial Corps. A fearful accident occurred to the train conveying them to that district; the railway gave way, and 300 of the soldiers were killed.

The actual insurgents in arms in Podolia, Volhynia, and the Ukraine are not estimated at more than 15,000, but a great many are mounted on horses provided by, or seized from, the landed proprietors.

Meanwhile, the most conspicuous leaders of the insurrection continue to fall. Unable to secure the bands, the Russians lay all their plans to capture or entrap their chiefs. Thus we learn that Kononowicz has by stratagem fallen into their hands, and is to be shot, though his followers are undiminished. Another leader who has been captured is Sierakowski, a Lithuanian, and lately in high office under the Grand Duke. He was sent on a mission to Wilna when the outbreak in that province commenced.

The temptation was too great for him. He was in his own country, saw his own people fighting, and with the consent, if not by the express order of the National Government, hastened to place himself at the head of an insurgent band, which had just been formed on the borders of Livonia. The rest is known. After gaining several brilliant victories he was at last surrounded by an overwhelming force, was himself badly wounded, and fell, still fighting, into the power of the enemy, in whose hands he now remains.

He will, no doubt, be tried and shot as a deserter. Such was the fate of Padlewski—one of the most popular Polish leaders—at Plock, on the 15th ult. The following particulars of that sad event are given:—

After Padlewski had been condemned to death his sentence was kept a profound secret, and a report was even spread that he was not to be shot, it being feared (as is alleged) that the insurgents would attack the town of Plock and endeavour to liberate him. However, at four o'clock on the morning of the 15th he was brought out for execution. He had taken the sacrament some days before, and it had been arranged at his particular request that he should not have his eyes bandaged. He stood facing the soldiers on the edge of his grave, and, until the last moment, smoked a cigar. He said as he took up his position that it was sad to die at twenty-seven, but that his death would not be in vain. The order to fire was given, and Padlewski received twelve bullets in the legs and lower part of the body. A soldier was sent forward to despatch him, and almost before his convulsions were at an end he was thrown into the grave and the earth shovelled over him.

Padlewski, like Langiewicz, Bentkowski, and so many of the chiefs who have distinguished themselves in the Polish insurrection, belonged to one of the scientific branches of his profession, and besides his commission in the Russian army held a Professorship at the Military Academy of St. Petersburg. He was at Warsaw the night of the forced recruiting, followed the fugitives to the woods, and took the command of the first regular band of insurgents that was formed.

The following telegrams have been published:—

CRACOW, June 2.—On the 28th ult. Czachowski defeated four companies of Russian infantry and a squadron of cavalry at Bialobrzegi. The Russians were also defeated by Oborski on the 30th ult. at Konin. Engagements have taken place between the Russians and insurgents at Stawatyce and Czernk, on the Bug.

CRACOW, June 7.—Upon the 31st ult. the insurgents under Lelewel attacked the Russians under General Goscirad, between Zawichost and Zaklikow. The Russians were defeated with considerable loss, while the insurgents had fifteen killed and eighteen wounded.

LEMBERG, June 6.—Czachowski, with his forces, having joined the band of Konowita, have defeated the Russians near Pilica, in the government of Radom.

WARSAW, June 4.—The Church festival of Corpus Christi Day has passed off with the utmost tranquillity. The procession consisted of 50,000 persons, and neither police nor military were paraded, the National Government having pledged itself for the orderly observance of the day. The Procurator-General, M. Wolowski, has been arrested.

CRACOW, June 6.—On the 29th ult. an engagement took place at Grochow, in the palatinate of Kalisz, in which the Russians were defeated by the insurgents with great loss. They returned, however, to the attack on the following day at Slawiazyn, when they were again defeated. Another encounter took place on the 31st ult. at Brudzewo, in which several waggons, full of Russian soldiers, were driven across the frontier into Prussian territory, where they were received by the authorities and cantoned at Plezawo.

FRANCE.

There are at least ten Opposition deputies elected in the provinces to be added to the nine in Paris. MM. Marie and Berryer (a tremendous result this, added to the election of Thiers in Paris) are returned for Marseilles; M. Henon (one of the "five") resumes his seat for Lyons; M. Lanjuinais, a Liberal of great talent, influence, and eloquence, has been

returned for Nantes. The other Opposition members whose election is beyond question are Plichon (Lille), Lambrecht (for a northern district), Dorian (St. Etienne), Glas Bizion (Cotes du Nord), Pieron (Pas de Calais), and Garnier (Hautes Alpes). These have all obtained absolute majorities.

M. Havin, the editor of the *Siecle*, has had a double election. He is named in the first district of Paris, and also in the department of La Manche. M. Havin will have to choose between them. It is proposed that he shall choose La Manche, and leave Paris open for M. Dufour or M. Odillon Barrot, who have failed in the departments. There are still a few returns incomplete, in consequence of the "absolute majority" not having been obtained by any of the candidates; but it is calculated that when the whole are made up they will show about thirty deputies, including those of Paris, elected in the teeth of the Government, and in spite of all that the Prefects could do against them.

At the general elections in 1857 four candidates only of the Opposition were elected. In that year the official candidates of the Seine obtained 110,000 votes, and the Opposition only 98,000; whereas in the present elections the official candidates have had only 84,107, and the Opposition 150,000. In the former 212,000 electors voted; in the latter, 235,000. A result like this has not been seen since Paris has had representatives to vote for.

According to the *Nation* (M. Persigny's organ), the Parisians are the only population in France that are notoriously ungrateful.

On the Parisians have been heaped benefits without measure. The whole of the departments have not been favoured with one-half of the wonders lavished on this favoured capital. Gigantic Boulevards, vast streets, through which pass air and health to the infected holes in which the *Nation* says the Government of M. Thiers left the working classes to rot: squares, theatres, palaces, railroads without number—in every part riches, luxury, prosperity, pleasure, and splendour—have made Paris the marvel of capitals; and yet all do not suffice to satisfy its population. The highest pride of the Parisians consists of that noble independence of heart which is called ingratitude.

In another passage it affects to treat with disdain what they have just done, and calls it a mere trick.

ITALY.

The *Stampa* says that the military commissioners for carrying out the convention between the Italian and French Governments have not yet been nominated. A complete understanding exists between the two Governments for their mutual co-operation in the entire suppression of brigandage.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between England and Italy have been resumed, and are actively carried on.

ROME.

Letters from Rome of the 3rd make known the judgment given by the Tribunal of the Consulta in the Fausti affair. The Chevalier Fausti, Venanzi, and Galmanelli have been condemned each to twenty years' imprisonment, and the seven others to imprisonment of from five to fifteen years. The Tribunal set aside several counts in the indictment, particularly relating to the project for assassinating the King and Queen of Naples. A second judgment will be given by the Tribunal in the affair of the burning of the Aliberti Theatre, in which the Chevalier Fausti is also implicated. The result of this singular trial will no doubt affect the relations of Cardinal Antonelli to the Papal Court.

PRUSSIA.

The Municipality of Berlin has resolved to agree to a proposition made by the Common Council to send an address to the King calling the attention of his Majesty to the prejudicial consequences of promulgating the recent ordinance on the press, and of carrying on the Government without a settled budget. It represents the unfavourable influence of the long-protracted constitutional conflict upon the relations of property, trade, and the public credit, and concludes by requesting the King to re-establish the constitutional state of affairs by a speedy convocation of the Chambers.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says:—"We hear that Herr von Bismarck Schönausen will accompany the King during his journey to Carlsbad."

Six Berlin journals have published a joint declaration reserving their rights in view of the Royal ordinance of the 1st inst. relative to the press. They say that the Government has yet to furnish the nation with proofs of the legality of that measure. The publishers of these papers have received a first warning. The reasons for this step are stated to be, that the papers in question had distorted facts, represented them in an odious light, aroused hatred against the Government, excited disobedience, and on account of their attitude generally.

Before the departure of the Deputies from Berlin, a farewell banquet was offered them, at which M. Grabow, the President, and MM. Behraud and Böckum-Dolffs, the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, were present. The Liberal press was numerously represented. M. Grabow, on leaving the room, was the object of a warm demonstration on the part of the Berlin population.

The Cologne police forbade a torchlight procession in honour of the deputies for that city on their return from Berlin. The committee for the entertainment have appealed to the higher authorities. Böckum-Dolffs arrived at Gumbinnen on the 30th of May. A great crowd had assembled at the station, and greeted him with enthusiastic cheers. At Düsseldorf they are organising a banquet in honour of the deputies of that electoral circle.

There has been a great constitutional banquet at Bonn. At least 1,500 persons were present, including several hundred ladies. A toast to the Deputies was replied to first by M. George von Bunsen, deputy for Bonn, who exhorted to unity, and ended with a cheer for the Constitution. Von Sybel followed, and was greatly applauded as he sketched, not without emotion, the principal events of the last session, concluding with a toast to "the Prussian people, united in fidelity to the constitution." An address of approbation to the Chamber of Deputies received 500 signatures on the spot, and was to be circulated in the town and neighbourhood on the following days.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia have been at Dantzic, and at a reception by the municipal authorities the chief magistrate expressed his sorrow that circumstances would not permit the manifestations of public rejoicings at the visit of their Royal Highnesses. The Crown Prince replied:—

I also regret that I have come here at a time when disagreement has taken place between the Government and the people, the news of which surprised me greatly. Being absent, I was unaware of the ordinances which have brought about this position of affairs, and took no part in the deliberations when they were resolved upon.

But we are all convinced—and no one better than I, who know the noble and patriotic sentiments of the King—that Prussia, under his Majesty's sceptre, is securely approaching the greatness which Providence has marked out for her.

The chief magistrate, Herr Winter, replied by calling upon those present to give three cheers for the King and the Crown Prince.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has just issued an order to the Governors of the Provinces, the object of which is to suppress the discussion in municipal councils of constitutional and political topics. The Minister declares that such discussions being illegal, cannot be tolerated, nor can their resolutions be carried out. He, therefore, expects the authorities energetically to put in force their disciplinary powers in watching over the proceedings of the municipalities.

The Council of the Merchants' Guild at Königsberg have decided not to give an entertainment during the stay of the Crown Prince and Princess in the city.

DENMARK.

A remarkable and most interesting ceremony occurred at Copenhagen on Saturday. The deputation which has for some weeks been in that city endeavouring to induce Prince William George of Denmark to become King of Greece, went in state to the palace of King Christian to receive an official declaration of the Prince's acceptance of the crown. Admiral Kanaris appropriately introduced the deputation, and informed his Majesty that, on the 18th of March, the National Assembly of Greece selected Prince William George of Denmark as King of the Hellenes. The King of Denmark, in announcing the acceptance of the throne by his nephew, expressed the hope that, with the co-operation of the Greek people, their new King would succeed in developing the rich resources of the country and conduct her to a splendid and happy future. To the young Prince he gave utterance to words of advice which older rulers would do well to recognise, recommending him constantly to endeavour to preserve the love of his people, and quoting his own experience as proving that in this alone consisted the happiness of a king. Subsequently, the Prince, now King George I., received the deputation, and assured him that he was deeply impressed with the responsibilities of his position, and would dedicate to it the utmost powers of his life. He would, he said, ever keep in view the motto of the King of Denmark, "The love of the people is my strength."

According to a correspondent of *La France*, King George of Greece will remain for another year in Denmark to complete his studies. At the end of next May his marriage will be celebrated with the third daughter of Queen Victoria, and on the 1st of June, 1864, he will set out for the country he is to govern. Until his arrival there the affairs of the nation will be entrusted to a regency council.

RUSSIA.

The *National Gazette* of St. Petersburg says:—"The public mind is daily becoming more hostile to the Western Powers. All our communities are voting addresses, and Russians, Germans, Christians and Jews, laymen and clergy, the nobility and the middle classes, even the Muscovite ladies, have decided upon no longer wearing the products of foreign industry." According to the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* there is not the slightest chance of the project of an armistice being accepted by the Government. The *Press of Vienna* says:—

In the large towns of Southern Russia incendiary fires are daily taking place. The object of these conflagrations is to keep the populations in constant uneasiness, and to drive them to despair. That is the system which the Russian conspirators followed at St. Petersburg. In Volhynia, large districts are in the hands of the insurgents, the Russians having concentrated their troops at Lait and Zytmier. For the same reason there are few encounters between the insurgents and the troops.

The *Moscow Journal* contains letters from Smolensko of the 17th ult., announcing that great agitation prevailed among the population of that place. Bodies of the principal inhabitants patrolled the streets every night. The peasants were every day bringing in parties of 30 to 50 insurgents, and the fortress and the citadel were already filled with them.

Letters from the Grand Duchy of Finland state that the Russian Government has determined to send a corps d'armée there in order to be prepared for whatever may take place. At Sveaborg and at

Helsingfors quarters are being prepared for 14,000 Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, who have received orders to go to those places. Several regiments of the line are also expected. In consequence of the failure of the last harvest there is considerable scarcity and misery in the Grand Duchy, and the Russian Government is compelled to send from the interior of the empire enormous supplies of provisions for the troops intended to garrison the fortresses in Finland.

MEXICO.

General 'ega's despatch to General Comonfort, dated Puebla, the 29th of April, thus sums up the military situation during the preceding month and a half:—"The French have made eight assaults, succeeded only in two. We have lost nothing, save our abandoned forts and one line of defences. For the last thirty-one days we have not lost a foot of ground. The French continue to throw their bombs into the city, and are cutting trenches and covered ways for an attack on Santa Austa."

According to *La France*, five vessels, three transports and two frigates, have received orders to prepare for departure to Vera Cruz, with troops and material of war.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

SHANGHAI, April 22.—(By telegraph from Suez.)—The reports received here are favourable. Koo-shang has surrendered. The siege of Chiansu has been raised. Taelson (?) has surrendered, and the garrison has declared for the Imperialists.

MELBOURNE, April 25.—(By telegraph from Suez.)—Parliament was opened yesterday. The first intercolonial conference has finished satisfactorily. Australia challenges England to a horse-race, to come off at Victoria, for 10,000*l*.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Fuad Pasha has returned to his former post of Grand Vizier at Constantinople.

A bill has passed the Canadian legislature to prevent the execution of the death penalty in public by a vote of 61 to 51.

Prince Napoleon, it is stated, is about to visit Constantinople, in order to arrange, if possible, the difficulties about the Suez Canal.

THE EX-QUEEN OF NAPLES.—In consequence of a family misunderstanding the ex-Queen of Naples is again about to leave Rome for Vienna.

THE SPANISH PROTESTANTS.—The Madrid journals state that the Protestants condemned to hard labour, and whose punishment has been commuted into banishment, have been conveyed to Gibraltar.

THE NILE EXPLORERS.—A letter from Alexandria of the 28th ult. says:—"Captains Speke and Grant arrived at Ketch some days ago, so we may expect them here almost directly; thanks to the steamer the Viceroy sent to bring them down from Assouan."

THE CAUCASUS.—A despatch received in Marseilles, bearing date May 21, brings news that the war in the Caucasus has taken an unexpected turn. 300 Russians have been captured by the Circassians, who have extended their incursions to within 150 miles of Odessa. Many officers have joined them.

THE CONFEDERATE SEAL AND MOTTO.—The Confederate Senate after debate has adopted the motto, "*Deo vindice*," instead of "*Deo duce vincemus*." The flag adopted by both Houses, and approved by President Davis, consists of a pure white field with the Union—red ground with broad blue saltire and white stars—on a square two thirds the width of the flag. The Union, used simply, is the battle-flag of the States. The flag, in heraldic phrase, is *argent*, on a canton *gules* a saltire *azure*, fimbriated of the field, charged with thirteen estoiles of the last. The seal, Washington on horseback.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

The grand City entertainment, which has employed the best energies of the Corporation and its officers, and furnished a subject of town talk for several weeks, took place on Monday night, and realised the most sanguine expectations of its promoters.

The lamp stars, gas devices, and banners, along the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside—many of them put up for the Queen's birthday and left for the royal visit to the City—were indications of the spirit in which the festivity was regarded by the outside public. Since the memorable visit of the Queen to the City in 1851 (not to refer to the earlier banquet given to her in 1837) there has been no civic rejoicing which has excited more general interest than this ball to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

If rumour speaks truly (says the *Daily News*), fabulous sums, in the form of grants to charities, have been offered for tickets, and fabulous estimates have been made of the corporation expenditure on this occasion. If 20,000*l*. were put down as the cost of all the hospitality which was freely offered to the two thousand and odd guests present on Monday night, the calculation would probably be within the mark.

The whole line from Marlborough House to Cheapside was kept clear for the Royal carriages by the Metropolitan and City police and detachments of the Guards. The crowd was dense all along the route, and though it was dark when the Royal carriages passed, their occupants were saluted with enthusiastic cheers.

The following description is given of Guildhall while the 2,000 guests were awaiting the arrival of the Royal party:—

The decorations and preparations could now be seen to

full advantage, and bore but few marks of haste or incompleteness, notwithstanding the hurry with which the Gothic Hall, erected in the Guildhall-yard, had been improvised. Suits of armour alternated with masses of azalea blossom on each side, and the walls were hung with tapestry from the cartoons of Giulio Romano. Bays and aisles, formed by twenty-eight clusters of columns, divided this imposing apartment, the dimensions of which were 115 feet in length by 40 feet in width; and innumerable star-shaped gas-burners were reflected in ample mirrors at each end. The effect of the richly-decorated hall itself, when the daylight had ceased to contend injuriously with the artificial illumination, was that of a softened splendour, pervaded by a sort of golden haze, or rather bloom. Especially was this the case when the eye rested on the eastern end of the hall, where the canopied throne filled the dais. The cloth of state had a positively regal look, and a blaze of heraldry was continued along the entire space at the back, beneath the painted window. This fine background to the view was lighted from without, and high above the throne glittered a huge triple plume of ostrich feathers, seemingly composed of white spun glass. Looking in the opposite direction, the sight was, in comparison, commonplace. At the Gog and Magog end of the hall had been erected a spacious orchestra, in which was stationed the numerous and well-drilled band of M. Jullien, above whose heads was a crystal star set in an ugly black square, with rays of tawdry tinsel on the dark surface.

The Royal party consisted of the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Prince of Reuss Schleiz, the Prince of Orange, and the Princess of Serbia. They reached Guildhall about twenty minutes past nine, and their arrival was announced by a flourish of trumpets. A procession was formed in the outer hall which passed under the old porch into the great hall, and marched slowly round the building, between the dense rows of admiring guests. The Princess looked amiable and gratified, though somewhat delicate, bowing gently at every step, and the Prince appeared delighted at the warmth of his reception. On the arrival of the procession at the dais, where the whole court and all the chief guests were arranged in a semi-circle to receive it, the formal business of the evening commenced—the presentation of the freedom of the City to the Prince, enclosed in a magnificent gold casket, of the value of 250*l*. The Town Clerk first read the resolution passed by the Court of Common Council at their meeting of the 12th of March to that effect, and in which they record the affection and profound respect they entertain for the person and character of his Royal Highness. The "Patrimony Paper," so called, a document in which the Prince's relation to the Corporation as a citizen, and his illustrious parentage are expressed with somewhat quaint precision—following an ancient form in use in the Corporation—was then read, after which his Royal Highness was asked to make and sign the customary declaration of allegiance, and which also pledged him to be obedient to the Lord Mayor, to maintain the franchises and customs of the city, and to "keep the Queen's peace in his own person." The Chamberlain then made a brief address to his Royal Highness in handing to him the memorials of his citizenship. After his Royal Highness had received this gift, and signed the customary declaration of allegiance to his Lord Mayor and his City, he read the following address:—

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,—It is, I assure you, a source of sincere gratification to me to attend here for the purpose of being invested with the privilege you have stated you are unable to confer on me, and which descends to me by inheritance. It is a patrimony that I am proud to claim—this freedom of the greatest city of the commercial world, which holds its charter from such an ancient date. My pride is increased when I call to memory the long list of illustrious men who have been enrolled among the citizens of London, when I connect with that list the beloved father to whom you have adverted in such warm terms of eulogy and respect, and through whom I am here to claim my freedom of the City of London. My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, the Princess and myself heartily thank you for the past—for your loyalty and expressions of attachment to the Queen—for the manifestations of this evening towards ourselves, and for all your prayers for our future happiness.

Cheers followed the reading of this response. The Prince stood during the whole of this quaint ceremony, and appeared a little nervous; but the Princess sat upon the throne, and appeared highly amused at the proceedings.

The Prince wore his uniform of Field Marshal, with the riband and star of the Garter. The Princess wore a rich but simple white dress, with the coronet and brooch of diamonds given her by her Royal husband, but with the superb City necklace of brilliants. Her hair was turned back from her forehead, in the style with which her portraits have made us all so familiar, setting off her fair young features and fine expressive, intellectual forehead to the utmost advantage. She looked if possible even younger than on her marriage-day—quite girlish, in fact, in her simple white attire. Prince Alfred wore a lieutenant's uniform, his face looking bronzed, and almost weather-beaten, in contrast with the fair complexion of his brother or [the, still more delicate bloom of his young sister-in-law.

These formalities having been got through, together with the presentations of the mover and seconder of the address, the chairman of committee and the two senior aldermen, to the Prince and Princess of Wales, their Royal Highnesses withdrew for a short time. An elegant boudoir had, as already stated, been extemporised for the Princess in what is ordinarily the parlour of the City Chamberlain. The ball, notwithstanding a reasonable fear that nobody would be able to dance in a ball so crowded, was a pleasant affair enough; and the Prince and Princess entered with spirit into the amusements of the evening. The first quadrille was

danced by the Prince of Wales with the Lady Mayoress, the Lord Mayor with the Princess of Wales, Prince Alfred with the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge with Lady Bury; while the complement of sixteen in this set was made up by the Hon. Miss Stanley, the Countess de Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Miss Amy Salomons, Lord Mount Edgcombe, Major Teesdale, Col. Keppel, and Lord Harria. The Lord Mayor, who was evidently enfeebled by severe illness, managed nevertheless to perform the duties of his office as chief host.

The two principal supper-rooms were the Council Chamber, in which the Royal party were entertained, and the Exchequer Chamber, where a table was spread for about fifty guests. The covers on the horseshoe table in the Council Chamber were for the Royal party, the Lord and Lady Mayoress, Earl Granville, Lord and Lady Palmerston, Sir George and Lady Grey, and upwards of forty distinguished visitors beside. At the table in the Exchequer Chamber were the Prince Reuss Schleiz, the Princess of Serbia, the suites of the Prince and Princess of Wales and of the Duchess of Cambridge, and a brilliantly assembled of ladies and gentlemen. Nothing could surpass the excellence of the arrangements by which upwards of 2,000 guests were enabled to sit down in perfect comfort to a well-served repast. The largest supper-room was that erected over the reception-rooms, and corresponding with the area of those apartments.

After the supper and before returning to the ball-room in the hall the Royal party were conducted through the Court of Aldermen. Here a pleasant surprise awaited the Princess.

In a large, deep recess, occupying nearly one side of the court, was a lovely moonlight scene of a palace with a broad-spreading lawn reaching down in the foreground to where the real plants and ferns had been artistically arranged by Mr. Scott, so as to make it seem almost a continuation of the picture. This picture, which, lit from behind, made an exquisite moonlight scene, was a picture of Prince Christian's Palace of Bernstorff, where the Princess Alexandra was born, and standing in the centre of the lawn was a portrait of the Princess herself, as if in the act of moving forward towards the entrance of the mansion. Regarded only as a most effective scene by moonlight, the picture would have been worth a visit, but it was evidently dearly welcome to the Princess as the picture of what was once her home, and she was earnest and animated in her praise of it.

A few minutes after one o'clock a.m., the Royal visitors left Guildhall, escorted by Life Guardsmen. The cortege presented a strange and unusual sight as it passed through the streets, on its way to Marlborough House, the illuminations still blazing, the streets still lined by policemen, and continuous crowds still lingering to bestow a parting cheer on the Prince and Princess of Wales. The festivities at the Guildhall were kept up till a later hour, and the dawn found the majority of the company still going on with unflagging spirit.

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

On Saturday, at one o'clock, Lord Stanley held a conference at the Mansion-house with a number of gentlemen in the city of London—merchants, bankers, members of the corporation, and others who interest themselves in the domestic accommodation of the industrial classes. The object of the meeting was to form an association of twenty or thirty gentlemen, protected by the Limited Liability Act, and having a capital of from 25,000*l*. to 50,000*l*., to be invested in the erection of a number of improved dwellings. There were present, among others, the Hon. F. Byng, Alderman Finnis, Alderman Waterlow, Mr. Henry Kingscote, Mr. Henry Roberts, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Henry N. Barnett, Mr. Vieweg, Mr. Henry Edwards, Mr. T. C. Clarke, Mr. C. Gatliff, Mr. William Ellis, Mr. Travers Buxton, Mr. J. Bonomi, and Mr. W. H. Collingridge. As a beginning, about 13,000*l*. had been subscribed previous to the conference.

Lord STANLEY, on taking the chair, said they all knew there was in London, and especially in the centre and eastern part of it, a great want of decent and respectable house accommodation, not only for the labouring classes fitly so called, but also for the whole body of mechanics. There was, in truth, no town in England where that want was so much felt as in the metropolis, and it was not at all a new matter of complaint. He well remembered a meeting in the city about nine years ago, at which Mr. Baring was chairman, and at which the subject was discussed and various remedies were suggested. Since that time different societies had been set on foot with the intention of supplying the deficiency. He would not say they had been failures, because they had kept public attention alive to the subject, and in that respect had done much good, besides providing a considerable amount of suitable house accommodation for the working classes. But, looking on them as self-supporting, and as what ought to be remunerative associations, if they had not failed entirely, they had been attended by at best a very partial and imperfect success. They were met there, then, to make one more trial to overcome the difficulty. They knew that estimates were often deceptive and prophecies dangerous, but they started from a sounder foundation, they thought, than any previous association of the kind. They profited by the experience which others had at their own cost obtained, and they would be able to avoid errors of detail, and, in the main, he thought they would differ from their predecessors chiefly in this—that they would look rather to the accommodation of families than of single men, and not to the highest amount of rent which the better class of persons among the labouring classes could afford to pay, but

to what was necessary to make the undertaking remunerative to themselves as an association. In the first place, it was simply impracticable to attempt to lodge the labouring population of London in a manner otherwise than remunerative to those who did it. Now, what they had to go upon was the experience which Mr. Waterlow had obtained in erecting a block of buildings in a crowded part of Finsbury. Mr. Waterlow said that for a sum of 25,000*l*., including all preliminary expenses, and also the dividends for one year on the capital during the period of construction, they would be able to put up blocks of buildings for the accommodation of 200 families. The gross estimate was 25,000*l*., and assuming that each house on a moderate estimate would let for about 15*l*., that would give a gross return of 3,000*l*. a year, or 12 per cent. on the gross outlay. From that, if they deducted, in respect of ground rents, cost of supervision, the occasional loss on rooms unoccupied, and other incidental expenses, 50 per cent. on the returns, a net return of 6 per cent. would still be left after the payment of all expenses, both present and prospective, and that they thought ought to be sufficient to induce capitalists to embark their money. (Hear, hear.) A question had been raised as to whether even a better net return might not be made for those who put in their money if part of the capital was raised on the security of the buildings, and having, of course, a preferential payment. Half the money might be obtained for 4½ per cent., and if the net return was 6 per cent. on the whole investment, there would be 7½ or 8 per cent. for those who put in their money not upon preferential security. But it was a question for consideration whether they ought to have recourse to such a step. He was inclined to think that they might raise all the necessary capital in shares, without obtaining any preferential capital whatever. (Hear, hear.) He had spoken of this undertaking in the sense of its being remunerative. At the same time, he need hardly say for himself, or for those whom he was addressing, that they should not have troubled themselves about it as a mere matter of profit; but the reason why they wanted it to be remunerative was that the only way of working on a scale at all commensurate with the general object they had in view was to show the capitalists of the country at large that it was an investment affording a reasonable prospect of fair return. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman WATERLOW in the course of some remarks said:—Critics had asked—Did this movement mean business or philanthropy? He answered essentially the latter, for he held that he who helped the poor man to earn his own living by profitable employment, or he who could provide the labourer with a better home at the same price he paid for his present wretched accommodation, and at the same time obtained a fair return on the money invested, was a greater philanthropist than he who maintained him in idleness, or lodged him from charity, for the one destroyed his independence, while the other helped to increase it. (Hear, hear.) He added that he had signed a contract for three more blocks of buildings similar to that he had erected, and for less than the sum he had paid for the first. The outgoings were based on a calculation of five years, and upon the absolute assessment of the parish of Houndsditch on the block he had put up.

Alderman FINNIS said after what Alderman Waterlow had done in Finsbury, and that single-handed, no question could arise as to what might be done in other districts. Large sums of money were being spent in home missionary enterprises to improve the moral condition of the poor, but that, he was sure, was beginning at the wrong end, so long as their present wretched domestic accommodation continued. Adverting to the proposed undertaking as one in which capital might be advantageously employed, he said further facility would be afforded for its investment by the Limited Liability Act, by which money put into the account would be available to the legal representatives of parties dying. He remarked upon the circumstance of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes having spent about 3,000*l*. in preliminary expenses, and some 15,000*l*. in dwellings for single men, which latter sum remained unproductive.

Mr. ROBERTS thought that five per cent., at least, might be expected from the proposed undertaking, that being the sum returned by the Streatham-street buildings, and that, having regard to the greater economy of construction by the use of Portland cement in the floors, he saw no reason why it might not realise six per cent. He added that in Edinburgh five per cent. was obtained from property of that kind, and in Leeds an equal amount.

The Hon. FREDERICK BYNG bore testimony to the disgraceful house accommodation of working people in the parish of St. James's.

Mr. GATLIFF, a gentleman long connected with the Metropolitan Association, said there was an impression which he wished to correct, that the rents of working people were not easily collected. He was able to state that out of 82,565*l*. collected by the Metropolitan Association during the last seventeen years, the bad debts had not amounted to more than 400*l*. (Hear, hear.) As to the working classes availing themselves of this description of houses, he said the association had accommodation for 414 families, and an average occupancy by 410 families. They have 670 tenants, including single men, in their model lodging-houses, who followed 158 different trades. He referred to the beneficial effects of the association in inducing builders to furnish conveniences to the new houses they put up to compete with those of the association.

Lord STANLEY then read over, item by item, the

estimated capital and revenue accounts of the proposed undertaking to erect ten blocks of improved dwellings for 200 families at a cost of 23,000*l*. The calculations were based upon the actual experience of the block of buildings already erected, and the rents of which, during the three months they had been occupied, had been regularly paid in advance. Each item underwent careful consideration, and the result was to satisfy the meeting of the fairness and moderation of the calculations.

Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, speaking on the general question, said that although personally he had not joined in the undertaking as a mere investment, he was convinced, and desired to prove to the public, that money might be expended upon it with a good result. He did not think the great and noble object they had in view would ever be attained by companies. What they desired to do was to stimulate private individuals who had money waiting for investment, they (the meeting), setting an example and acting as pioneers, determined at the same time to manage their own affairs in this matter as men of business. He advised them not to begin until the whole 25,000*l*. was subscribed.

Lord STANLEY, alluding to the question of rent, said it was really vital. They might let rooms at a lower rental than was proposed, but if they did that they would cease to be a self-supporting society, and would fall into the old groove. He admitted that the lower class of labourers could not pay a rent of 5*s*. or 5*s*. 6*d*. a week. What could be done for them was a problem requiring solution, but which the meeting did not then undertake to solve. There was, however, a higher class which could pay the higher amount, and for which it was now proposed to give better accommodation for the same money than they had at present.

A working or provisional committee was then nominated for carrying out the undertaking, composed of Lord Stanley, as chairman; Alderman Waterlow, Alderman Finnis, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Henry Edwards, Mr. Travers Buxton, and Mr. Ellis; and at the close of the meeting the subscriptions amounted to upwards of 14,000*l*., including, among others, one of 500*l*. by the chairman; Mr. Henry Edwards, of Berkeley-square, 5,000*l*.; Mr. Alderman Finnis, 2,000*l*.; Mr. Samuel Morley, 2,000*l*.; Mr. Alderman Waterlow, 2,000*l*.; Mr. Travers Buxton, 500*l*.; and Mr. J. Gurney, 1,000*l*.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and royal family left Balmoral on Friday about noon and reached Windsor Castle at nine a.m. on Saturday. Her Majesty was shortly after visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales. On Sunday morning the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Windsor. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated.

We (*Court Journal*) believe that her Majesty will take her departure for Germany about the second week in July. The Queen's destination will of course be the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, but her Majesty will not occupy the château of Reinhardsbrunn, as she did last year, as she intends to reside at Rosenau, which the Duke of Saxe-Coburg has placed at her disposal.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were at Ascot races on Thursday. The day was beautifully fine, and of course the gathering was very large. A rather unusual circumstance occurred in regard to the principal race of the day. It resulted in a dead heat between Buckstone and Tim Whiffler. In the deciding race Buckstone was hailed the winner.

The Queen's birthday was kept on Saturday. The day was rather a dreary one, pouring rain alternating with watery sunshine. In the evening there were numerous illuminations in London, and most of the Ministers gave state dinners.

Prince Alfred paid a short visit to Edinburgh on Thursday to make arrangements for his stay in that city for three months in winter, in order to complete some portions of his studies. In the course of the afternoon Bailie Johnston, in the absence of the Lord Provost, paid the respects of the corporation to his Royal Highness.

The Duke de Chartres will be united to the Princess Marie of Orleans, at Kingston, to-morrow. It is believed that the Prince and Princess of Wales will pay a visit to the Duke and his bride after the ceremony, and that some of the younger Princes and Princesses of the English royal family will be present. The Duke of Montpensier has arrived from Spain to be present at the ceremony.

On Friday afternoon Baron Gros, Ambassador of France, Baron Brunnov, Ambassador of Russia, and M. de Bille, Minister of Denmark, signed the protocol of the formal acceptance of the Crown of Greece by his Royal Highness Prince William of Denmark. Earl Russell, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, met their Excellencies at the attestation of the State document.

The Earl of Lichfield has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire.

The late Brazilian Minister has left for Paris to await the course of events.

It is stated that the Parliamentary session is not expected to close before the first week in August. It appears that there is a great deal of business yet

to dispose of, and the supplies alone will occupy a considerable part of the session.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

It is understood that the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, purposes shortly visiting the Royal forest of Waltham or Epping, with a view to secure for the people spaces as pleasure-parks, more especially for the use of the humbler classes. Upon this occasion the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead will possibly be visited, the first stone of this institution having been laid by his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.—*Star*.

On Monday afternoon, the Prince of Wales held a levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty. Prince Alfred was with his brother, and there were some 400 presentations.

Miss Nightingale has returned to town, after a short stay at Hampstead, without, we are sorry to add, having derived any great benefit from her sojourn in that salubrious neighbourhood.—*Court Journal*.

Miscellaneous News.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL.—It will be seen by an announcement in our advertising columns to-day, that the appointment to the Chaplaincy and Head-mastership of this school has been accepted by the Rev. Philip C. Barker, M.A., LL.B., late of Coventry.

IRISH ELECTIONS.—Sir G. Colthurst has been elected for Kinsale by a majority of ten. He is a Palmerstonian Conservative. The election for New Ross took place on Saturday last. The numbers at the close of the poll were:—For Mr. Tottenham, 81; for Mr. McKenna, 79; majority for the former, 2. The unsuccessful candidate is an Ultramontane.

FIRE IN THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A fire was discovered on Monday afternoon in the Houses of Parliament, which for a short time produced a good deal of alarm in the Committee-rooms. A brick in a flue had become misplaced, and some woodwork had thus ignited. The fire was soon extinguished, but the corridor leading from the House of Commons to the House of Lords' Committee-rooms was flooded by the fireman.

THE CONVICT QUESTION.—From a trustworthy source we have some information as to the probable tenor of the report about to be presented by the Royal Commission on the convict question. We are led to believe that, on the whole, the report will not be unsatisfactory to the advocates of "the Irish system"—which, as we have more than once explained, is nothing more than the system laid down for England, but marred and distorted by the whims of Sir Joshua Jebb and his official superiors at the Home-office.—*Birmingham Journal*.

A VERY HORRIBLE MURDER is reported to have been committed near Nenagh, in Tipperary. Mr. Andrew Jackson, a magistrate of the county, left his house, in his slippers, on Thursday morning last. He was not seen again until the next day, when he was found on his own lawn murdered. His skull was broken in, and his brains were protruding. The murder of Mr. Jackson is supposed to have been committed by some one connected with his estates. His steward and four of his workmen have been apprehended on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the crime.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—There was a rather stormy meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church on Wednesday. The meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. The report stated that on various occasions grants had been refused by the Committee of Council to schools promoted by the society, and complained of the obstacles thus thrown in the way of the dissemination of education on Church principles. After a rather warm discussion a resolution was carried asserting that the fact of a school being founded exclusively for Church teaching was not by the terms of union excluded from union with the National Society.

NEW MAPS.—Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, has published a carefully prepared map of the kingdom of Poland, showing, at a glance, its present and past extent, and the successive seizures of its territory by Russia, Austria, and Prussia. At the present time this map will be peculiarly serviceable.—Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross, has just published a map of Africa to illustrate the recent important geographical discovery of the source of the Nile. The route of Captains Speke and Grant is marked conspicuously, with the necessary indications, and those of previous travellers are also given.—Messrs. Bacon and Co., Paternoster-row, have also brought out two maps *apropos* to current events in America. One of these is a cheap coloured plan of the recent battle-fields of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. The second is a panorama of the Mississippi-valley and its fortifications, which will enable the reader to trace the course of the various Federal expeditions, and follow the route pursued by General Grant in his recent progress to the rear of Vicksburg. The same publishers have published a sketch of the life and military career of the late General "Stonewall" Jackson.

Wars begin when you will, but they do not end when you please.—*Machiavelli*.

Cleanings.

The telegraphic cable which is to unite the coast of Spain with England will extend from Corunna to Falmouth, a distance of 600 miles.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of New York, has got four months' leave of absence to visit Europe from his congregation, who also pay his expenses.

The Methodist Society in Woonsocket, America, realised one hundred dollars recently in exchanging its cotton pew-cushions for hair ones.

More than 300,000*l*. has now been subscribed to the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the new attempt to connect the two hemispheres.

What is the height of imagination? Having dined at a tavern, to imagine you have paid the waiter, and for him to suppose so too.

"A Primitive Christian" in the *Times*, calls upon the bishops to bestir themselves to repel the invasion of crinoline in churches, which has reduced the accommodation a full third.

There is now living in Brazil a negro who is partially free and partially enslaved, of whom one-eighth belongs to himself, and the remaining seven-eighths to his master.

Mrs. Phillips, a lady residing at The Lloyds, Penn, near Wolverhampton, has been burnt to death by her apparel taking fire, owing to the expansion of her crinoline.

AN AMUSING FRENCH BLUNDER.—The *Journal des Débats*, under a second-edition head, announces an *on dit* that Mr. Gladstone, who retires from the Board of Trade (!) is to be appointed Bishop of Exeter.

In the reign of Henry the Eighth there was struck a small silver coin, of little value, called a dandy prat, "which," observes Bishop Fleetwood, "was the origin of the term dandy, applied to worthless and contemptible persons."

The other morning, as an Englishman and an Irishman were going to their work, the former began to complain how severely his new boots hurt him, when the latter exclaimed, "Och! sure, I can never get mine on till I have worn them a fortnight."

Fontenelle, at the age of ninety-seven, after saying many gallant things to the young and beautiful Madame Helvetius, passed her once without perceiving her. "See," said she, "how I ought to value your gallantries. You pass without looking at me." "Madame," said the old man, "if I had looked at you I could not have passed."

The flint-hatchet difficulty (says the *Reader*) is at last settled. A popular curate in Hertfordshire, in a lecture lately on the connection between geology and the Bible, said that these flint hatchets had been a difficulty to some people, but for his part he had not the slightest difficulty in the matter; he had no doubt that they were made by the Fallen Angels.

PITHY LETTER.—General Rosencranz a few days ago received the following pertinent letter from an indignant private:—"General,—I have been in the service eighteen months, and have never received a cent. I desire a furlough for fifteen days, in order to return home and remove my family to the poor-house." The General granted the furlough.—*New York Herald*.

"I'M THE BAGGAGE."—As the mid-day Worcester train was about leaving the depot a man of the Johnsonian type of manners entered one of the cars, and gruffly requested that two young ladies occupying separate seats should sit together, that he and his friend might enjoy a *tête-à-tête* on the other side. "But," said one of the damsels, blushing, "this seat is engaged." "Engaged, is it?" brusquely responded the man, "who engaged it?" "A young man," said the conscious maiden. "A young man—eh? where's his baggage?" persisted Ursa Major. "I'm his baggage, old Hateful," replied the demure damsel, putting her rosy lips into the prettiest pout. "Old Hateful" subsided; the young man came in, extended his arm protectingly, almost caressingly, around his "baggage," and Mr. Conductor Capron started the train.—*American Paper*.

THE CLERGYMAN AND THE PARROT.—A singular incident occurred in St. Bartholomew's chapel-of-ease, Rochester, on Whit-Sunday morning, which, apart from it occurring in a sacred edifice, was of a highly amusing character. The clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Bond, had given out his text, and had just commenced an edifying discourse in connexion with the day, when a parrot, which was in a cage outside a house close to the chapel, set up a loud whistle, followed by a prolonged scream, to the horror of the preacher, and the delectation of the younger members of the congregation. The rev. gentleman, however, proceeded with his sermon, which the congregation were in a few moments startled by another loud scream from the parrot, followed by a few incoherent expressions. The preacher, who was evidently much annoyed at this unseemly interruption to his eloquence, stopped his sermon, and intimated that it would be impossible for him to proceed unless the parrot were either silenced or removed; but as no one left his seat to do so, the discourse was continued. Suddenly, however, another defiant scream and whistle, louder, if possible, than the preceding ones, was given by the parrot. This was too much for the rev. gentleman, who, in the greatest apparent chagrin, abruptly closed his sermon, and dismissed the congregation, who, in spite of every effort, had been unable to preserve their gravity.

Literature.

"AUSTIN ELLIOT."*

This is a book which it is impossible not to like—and that not simply for its literary excellence, the construction of its plot, or the beauty of its style; but still more for the earnestness of purpose, the genial spirit, and the manly tone by which it is characterised. It is refreshing in these times to find a writer who can contrive to sustain a reader's interest without having recourse to any of the ordinary devices of the "sensational" school—who can depict a heroine who is neither a Di Vernon nor a Messalina—and who in a graceful, natural style can tell a story of modern English life which is not monstrously improbable or horribly revolting. But it is still more profitable to be brought into contact with an author who has a heart as well as an intellect—who feels that life is a serious work, and that his talent has been given him to achieve some higher end than the diversion of an idle hour—who has sympathies with truth and goodness wherever he meets them—and who hates nothing but hollow conventionalism or canting hypocrisy. These are the qualities that charm us most in "Austin Elliot." No doubt it has some defects, of which we must presently speak—possibly the very virtues of the writer occasionally run to seed; and certainly his theories of life and duty are frequently brought out in very singular circumstances and sometimes in an unfortunate way. But after every abatement has been made, it is a book so fitted to quicken the thought and purify the feelings of young men—to rouse them from mere dilettantism and stimulate them both to self-discipline and generous efforts for the good of others, that it deserves a hearty welcome.

We have not, for some time, read a story more simple, natural, and touching. The characters are not original conceptions, but they are all carefully drawn and well-sustained throughout. The hero is not a model of perfection—at first, we are rather inclined to be disgusted by his folly and fickleness; but he improves on closer acquaintance, and, though his jealous pride mars his own happiness, and robs him of the moral courage manfully to face the difficulties of his position, still we cannot but admire his generous temper, his high sense of honour, and his singular power of inspiring affection. He and his two friends, with their freshness and enthusiasm, their hero-worship, and, above all, their chivalrous devotion to each other, form a very beautiful and striking group. Mr. Kingsley appears to have bestowed much care upon the blind Lord Edward, and the conception is altogether a happy one; despite the poor fellow's blunders in the attempt to make all straight, and the complications to which they lead, no one can fail to have tenderest sympathy with one of spirit so gentle, and whom a calamity so sad had deprived of the advantages of his rank and talent. The heroine is a model of quiet but deep and self-sacrificing love. We are disposed to think her too pliable and somewhat weak, until we learn the circumstances which had placed her in the power of her wretched aunt and the blackleg captain whom she would fain thrust upon her niece as a husband, and find how, beneath the apparent submission, there was a loyal heart that never faltered in its trust, or knew a moment of inconsistency. The villain of the story is a bullying, scheming, gambling captain, who hopes to retrieve his ruined fortune by marrying our heroine, and relies upon his approved skill as a duellist to remove his rival and secure his own ends. Mr. Kingsley displays true breadth of feeling by taking his models from all classes of society, and so showing us that faithfulness, depth of attachment, bravery, and, in short, all the elements of true chivalry, are not the exclusive heritage of gentle blood. The brave Highlander, who follows the young man who had won his heart by his kindly English ways, and reaches his Southern home only to find him in prison, and so to enjoy an opportunity of proving the sincerity of his affection—the old servitor who watches so jealously over his mistress and works so quietly but effectually against the machinations of her enemies—and the warders in the prison, who display such considerate kindness, are examples of our author's desire to look on the fairer side of humanity, and to make different classes understand the better points of those from whom they are separated in social life. One of the best passages in the work is the sad but silent farewell which the high-born Lord Charles takes of his home before he goes out to the duel he is about to fight for his friend, and it derives much of its beauty from the introduction of this element.

* "Was it ridiculous, and out of place, that even now he should go round to the stables to have a look at the

* *Austin Elliot.* By HENRY KINGSLEY. Two Vols. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

horses, and speak with the men? It was not very absurd in him. In his father's house the servants took rank after the children. The servants were all from the estates. Forgiveness was extended till seventy times seven, and discharges for misconduct were very rare: generally attended with utter despair on the part of the culprits, and with tears, and a temporary seclusion, on the part of the duchess." [This is colouring the picture rather too highly. It is difficult to imagine a duchess going into temporary retirement to mourn over the dismissal of a servant proved to be unworthy of all trust.] "No; on the whole, there was nothing ridiculous in his visiting the stables. He went into every stall, and he spoke to every man and boy there. He was the favourite of the family. He never rebuked but gently, and he always stood in the breach between the culprit and his father's anger to the very last. People who knew about these things say that in some large old-fashioned establishments of this kind there is a certain devoted affection which arises between master and servant, quite apart from interest. One would fancy that such a thing was quite possible. One has known of convict servants risking their lives for a good master; is such a thing impossible among footmen and grooms? Or is Jenkins, selfish, cowardly, and effeminate, to go down to posterity as the type, instead of the exception—merely because his master dresses him like a Tomfool?"

Sound and healthy teaching, by whose hints all classes would do well to profit. It is not a good sign of our national life that the link between master and servant, mistress and maid, which used once to have a reality, has lost so much of its strength. That the old state of things can be restored, is not possible, perhaps not desirable, but surely it is possible for the two classes to learn that they are not natural enemies, and so, by coming to understand something of each other's position, to cherish more kindly feelings, and stand in more friendly relations.

Mr. Kingsley's story is not long, and the variety of scene to which it introduces keeps the interest fresh and lively. The plot turns upon the generous heroism of the young lord who throws himself into the breach between his friend and the villain by whose arts he is menaced, and who falls in the duel he had wilfully provoked. The probability of the incident is open to some doubt. We do not, indeed, question the existence of friendship as pure in spirit and as self-sacrificing in its devotion; but, making every allowance for the impulsiveness of Lord Charles's character, we think he could hardly have failed to perceive that he was imperilling his life to no purpose, and that the result of his conduct might be (as, in fact, it proved) to tarnish the fame and to injure, rather than improve, the position of the friend he desired to serve. But the greatest artistic mistake is the addition of the last chapter. The mysteries that have tantalised the reader and separated the lovers are all cleared up—the hero and heroine are comfortably married—the real interest of the tale is over—when we are hurried away to a remote Scottish island to listen to the harrowing story of a famine caused by the potato rot, and to contemplate our hero, doomed, as the judge told him, to social and political death, entering upon a new career, and conferring countless blessings on the poor islanders, among whom he has found a retreat. Such an ending is unnatural. There was no possible reason that we have been able to discover why Austin Elliot should not have resumed his place in the world and earned for himself distinction. That society would put upon him its ban, because he had been convicted as second in the duel in which he ought to have been principal, this awkward change of parts being due not to his cowardice but to his friend's generous rashness, is absurd. The noble family, bereft of its favourite member, did not thus judge him—why should the public have been more severe, especially when, so far as the "code of honour" is concerned, every shadow of a stain had been wiped out of his reputation by his tracking the murderer of his friend and engaging him in another duel? This is the weak point. Had it suited Mr. Kingsley's purpose, he could very easily, and with much more probability, have described the revulsion of popular or club feeling, as the facts became known, intensified by Austin's display of courage in the prison. But had this been done, the description of the famine could not have been introduced, and for this the plot was sacrificed.

The story is directed against duelling. "If" (says Mr. Kingsley) I thought I could do more than I have done, to give honest men the contempt and loathing that I feel myself for the "system of duelling—for the principle of making the devil arbiter of differences instead of 'God, I would go further.'" To this view, we hope that few will object, however they may doubt whether this story is the most effective way for its development. We do not profess to any intimate knowledge of the circles with whose habits it is principally concerned, and we may, therefore, only be betraying our own ignorance when we say, that we should not have thought a book with this special end in view necessary. But, be this as it may, we have heartily enjoyed a story, so fresh, so manly, and, in many parts, so

stirring. There are some excrescences from which the author would do well to free himself, certain mannerisms that occasionally disfigure some of his best passages, a proneness to reiterate favourite ideas until they become rather wearisome, and an occasional ostentation of independence, and a pride in proclaiming his antagonism to popular opinions, that is too apt to degenerate into idle bravado. But criticism is disarmed by the whole tone and tenor of a book, whose author's aim so manifestly is not to achieve mere popularity, but to address words of wisdom and power, urging the young to do the right in defiance of mistaken public opinion, and, if need be, even at the sacrifice of reputation.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Correlation of the Natural History Sciences: the "Rede" lecture, delivered in the Senate-house before the University of Cambridge, on Tuesday, May 12, 1863. By D. T. Ansted, M.A., F.R.S. London: Macmillan. This is a brief but weighty pamphlet, designed to show the interdependence of the sciences, especially those which relate to geology. Professor Ansted has qualified himself to speak on the circle of sciences which centre in geology, by careful study and extended observations in various rich geological fields. His illustrations of the modes in which geology is served by the study of Physical Geography, Meteorology, Chemistry, Physical Astronomy, Magnetism, Zoology, Botany, and even Ethnology and Pure Mathematics, are suggestive and profound. We find fresh indications, both in this work, and the more extended work which is briefly noticed below, that the tendency of modern science is to cast discredit on all sudden interferences with the condition of the earth. The greater the changes produced in the arrangement of strata, and in the alteration of the materials of which they are composed, the greater is the evidence that the changes were produced slowly, noiselessly, without any abrupt transitions or violent convulsions. The forces which raise subterranean strata into Alpine Ranges are not, as we are apt to think, startling and tumultuous in their action, but quiet and gradual. Professor Ansted is naturally unwilling to regard the laws of organic nature in an opposite light. He does not discuss, *in extenso*, the vexed question of the origin of species, but he indicates briefly his opinion in these words:—"We must assume the existence of some universal law 'unless we are prepared to give up entirely the analogy 'and the correlation between organic and inorganic matter '—unless we assume that the inorganic part of the earth 'is upheld by laws, the knowledge of which is calculated to ennoble our conceptions of the Divine power 'and goodness, while the organic world, though strictly, 'and from all time, bound up in the strictest ties of 'dependence on all the changes that dead matter 'undergoes, though itself consisting of the same material elements, showing a higher purpose and endowed 'with a subtler influence,—has been so little able to 'adapt itself to the course of inorganic nature as to require perpetual re-adaptation and a constant interruption of system by external interference, in order to 'continue it in existence.'"—*The Great Stone-book of Nature.* By DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S. (London: Macmillan.) In this work, Professor Ansted regards Nature as a library of books, the various sciences as so many attempts to read and interpret particular volumes. The crust of the earth itself is the great stone-book; the various strata are its leaves. The object, therefore, of the writer is to open this great book, and read some pages of its contents. The characters of the book are written by the finger of Nature, on river-bed and sea-beach, by sun and wind, and rain and frost. The pages are the various strata,—clay, chalk, limestone, sand and sandstone, granite and lava. The mode in which these pages are arranged is to be seen in the various excavations made for the purposes of human industry,—the effects of volcanoes and earthquakes being visible to a certain extent, but very much more the effect of slow upheaval by forces which are always operating, though they rarely make themselves obtrusive. The pictures in this book are then glanced at, the various indications of former life, animal and vegetable. Lastly, some of the treasures hidden in the book are described, the precious stones and metals. The chief agency concerned in all these phenomena is the circulation of water, and Professor Ansted devotes an interesting chapter to the description of this agency and the mode in which its effects are produced. From this hasty sketch of the plan of the book before us, our readers will hardly be able to judge of the valuable material contained in it. We have rarely met with a work in which the facts ascertained by science are presented with such vivid truthfulness. Without any laboured attempt to bring God into nature, the impression inevitably produced by such a work as this, is that the whole of nature, which looks so still and inert, is full of life, and that if we could watch the cycles of time during which geologic changes are wrought, as we can pierce through the celestial spaces in which the heavenly bodies range, we should see a steady continuous movement, never interrupted, never hastened, in which every inorganic atom is included, and where universal law and order ever rules. Professor Ansted alludes incidentally to some of the topics which have of late raised much controversy, some of it needlessly acrimonious; such questions as the antiquity of

the human race and the origin of species. The conclusions of certain geologists as to the antiquity of our race may be far from reliable, but at least suggest the want of new adjustments between science and Scripture, or between science and our interpretations of Scripture. Those who enter into the reverent and earnest spirit which pervades Professor Ansted's book are most likely to combine that liberal culture and devout feeling by which alone such adjustments can be satisfactorily accomplished. — *The Divine Human in the Scriptures*. By TAYLER LEWIS. London: Nisbet. This is an able and well-written book. Its object is to show that the Bible speaks to the human soul "directly, as no other word, no other 'voice, can speak'":—that, in Coleridgean phrase, the Bible finds us in all the extent and depth of our moral and spiritual being. One part of the writer's argument has struck us as particularly needed in the present day:—we refer to his high-toned defence of the warm, breathing anthropopathism of the Scriptures. Forcibly he calls attention to the fact, that "this 'very anthropopathism of the Old Testament, with its typical representations, did actually produce a higher order of thinking than the abstract 'style of any Eastern or Western philosophy.' The 'fact' we say, for such indubitably we with our author hold it to be:—regarding as the true measure of man's altitude in the scale of being, not intellectual or speculative ability, but spiritual and moral penetration. Parmenides, Xenophanes, Plato, speculated more subtly and metaphysically than Solomon or Job,—but where was the piety of a David, an Isaiah, a Habakkuk? We cannot enter in detail into the argument of this valuable little book. But without committing ourselves to all its positions—especially not to its theory of inspiration, which to our thinking is vastly too deductive and postulatory,—we can cordially recommend it to our thoughtful youth. Its merit is, that as vouchers for the authenticity, the Divinity of the Bible,—it places foremost not miraculous evidence however well attested, no authority however venerable, but its own living response from the chambers of the human soul.

PERIODICALS.

The New Review, Political, Philosophical, and Literary, is a candidate from Dublin for the favours of the large public that devours the monthly literature as its staple food. It is Conservative in politics; and its first article is on "The Conservative Party." It rejoices that, notwithstanding "the true position of Conservatives in the State is at this moment obscured, and their 'proper functions intercepted [whatever that may 'mean] by the anomalous attitude and crafty desperation of the Old Whigs," there is strength and comfort for the party in the fact that on the two great constitutional questions of the day Conservatives have been victorious—the National Church and National Education. We shall see. We are also told that "the party is in 'admirable condition for assuming the reins of Government, and that whenever called upon to do so, its 'career of power must, in all human probability, extend 'over the present generation'." A pretty look-out!—as to which we feel the more complacency, because the article thus confident so seriously misjudges both past facts and present tendencies in the political world, that its predictions need not be distressing to us. It is on the whole a well-written article, but in a party vein with which only its own followers can have any sympathy. It is the intention of the magazine to serve in popularising Politics, Home, Foreign, and Colonial. It will also contain Essays and Reviews. Fiction and Poetry will be excluded. Indeed, it is a monthly fashioned after the quarterly model. Its first number appeared last month; and besides an absurdly-toned article on Italy, full of such pompous and solemn nothings as "we worn the Italiana," "we worn the Government," &c., &c., it also celebrated "The Fall of the Manchester Party," and expressed something like contentment with the cotton-famine and the Lancashire distress, maintaining that "it is not for the good of the 'commonwealth that any one particular interest should 'be so much more powerful than the others." "The 'cotton interest," it is said, "had become strong 'enough to dictate to Parliament and to threaten 'Ministers'; and it is added that the reduction of that trade is "not an unmixed evil"; but rather, it may be expected that "the contraction of 'our American trade within narrower limits will leave 'us far more independent,—the decline of the cotton 'interest at home will stimulate other branches of 'industry, and relieve us of a political incubus." Some people will think all this narrowness and prejudice,—it certainly has a very provincial and ill-informed character. But there is a paper, fair-spirited and able, on "Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister," stating both sides of the argument fully, and apparently inclining to the repeal of Lord Lyndhurst's Act. We have received from the magazine, on the whole, little enlightenment or pleasure; and though it may be passable reading with slow country gentlemen, we cannot imagine its becoming a popular and influential publication.

The Anthropological Review is another new claimant, to which we think there must be a large body of the most cultivated persons of the time, ready to give a hearty welcome. The want of a journal devoted specially to the natural history and philosophy of man, had long been felt; and it is intended that the review,

beyond being the *Journal of the Anthropological Society of London*, shall be a repository of facts, an arena for discussion, irrespective of party or personal feelings, and a medium of communication between anthropologists and travellers all over the world. The editors declare that "it will be their aim to see that every 'question is discussed purely on its merits, and that 'every shade of opinion shall be able to command a fair 'and adequate representation." An address by Dr. Hunt, on the "Study of Anthropology" will beget in the minds of those new to the subject, a lively interest and a sense of its vast importance. The admonition is more necessary in the case of an attempted Science of Man than in any other "to be very cautious in forming 'theories'—for, though we want speculation, we need to make a rigid distinction between speculation and verified fact. Articles on "Wild Men and Beasts," "Children," and "A Day amongst the Fans," are popular enough for any taste. Others on "The Antiquity of Man," and "The Relation of Man to the Inferior 'Animals," open up the great scientific questions of the day; and, as might be expected, display the true determination of science neither to be forbidden legitimate inquiry by popular prejudice, nor to have scientific conclusions that have been independently established, revised in the court, or suppressed by the authority, of religion. There is an occasional tone, too frequent amongst anthropologists, if they are simply zealous for truth, that seems like contempt for "these reconcilers" of revelation and science—as in one of the papers to which we now refer. It is manifestly only those who have reason to be unwilling that religion should be heard, or who have themselves decided against her claims, who so hastily and scornfully refuse not only specific proffered adjustments, but even any attempt at an adjustment, and indeed the very conception, as of a thing possible, of an adjustment between well-verified revelation and the progress of discovery. The prejudices declaimed against so often are not altogether on the side—and we think far less on the side—of those who believe in the broad revelation, which has been accredited by the faith and consciousness of ages, than of those who simply believe in their own inferences from a few scattered facts, not a few of which are confessedly doubtful. We believe Anthropology is accumulating the evidences which will greatly modify some of the opinions which proceed on the assumption that the Bible is a Dictionary of Universal History and Chronology; but it wants watching calmly if not jealously at the time that it is seeking to determine its own boundaries. We shall take great interest in this new Review; and we expect it to be as fair in argumentative character as unquestionably it will be rich in ascertained facts relative to the physical, mental, and historical aspects of man.

The Bibliotheca Sacra and Biblical Repository is marvellously sustained, considering the circumstances of the Northern States, where war must be the predominating interest, and solid theological literature have little attraction even for theologians. Articles in the last number on "The Denial of the Supernatural," on "Buckle's History of Civilisation," and the "Historic Character of the Pentateuch," are excellently well-timed, and are deserving of much attention. There is great interest, too, about the historical and critical sketch of "The Old School in New England Theology." We trust the fortunes of the most admirable of America's religious periodicals will not wane in this twentieth year, and most trying year of its existence.

A second number of the *Victoria Magazine* powerfully sustains the claims so recently put forward to a share of public encouragement. It is startlingly rich in good things. Mr. Trollope's "Lindie-farne Chase" continues to be the best and most enjoyable of recently-commenced serial tales,—full of insight and delicate truth and knowledge of life. Mr. Tom Taylor proceeds most delightfully with his "Great Aotors of 1775." The Rev. Llewelyn Davies has a suggestive article, acute and strong, on "Utilitarianism and Christianity," which besides much needed criticism of Mr. Mill, attempts to show not only the superior morality of Christianity, but where it must diverge finally from Utilitarianism. Then we have poetry by Mr. Thos. Hood, and simple, flowing, glowing "songs of summer 'days" from Mr. George Macdonald. And Mr. Nassau Senior gives us "A Journal kept in Egypt"; from which we may extract an account of Dinner with the Viceroy:—

"A VISIT TO SAID PASHA, November 23rd.—The commissioners, with Lesseps, Lafosse, St. Hilaire, and I, steamed from Boulak this morning to the Viceroy's camp, at the Barrage; where he was to give us a review and a breakfast. He received us in his little palace by the water, seated us on a low terrace, and made his army defile before us. As we sat in a row by his side, he begged us to put on our hats. 'Mais votre altesse traite ces Messieurs comme des têtes couronnées,' said Lesseps. 'Et ils sont,' answered the Viceroy, 'les têtes couronnées de la science.' After the review we had coffee and pipes, and after the pipes and the usual washing, a silver dish about six feet in diameter was brought in, and placed on a table which it fitted, and we sat round it, rather closely packed, as we were twelve, and therefore had not above eighteen inches apiece, of which the Viceroy took at least thirty-six. We had no plates, knives, or forks, but each a couple of spoons. First a soup appeared, which we attacked with our spoons; not a very simple operation, as we had to reach two feet and a half to take each spoonful. Then came the sheep roasted whole. The size of this dish brought it nearer to us, and if we had had knives we should have managed well enough, but it was often difficult to tear

off a morsel without a previous incision. Then came an admirable stew of French beans, then a dish which looked like mashed potatoes, but was composed of the breasts of chickens pounded and mixed with milk. Then we had fish from the Nile, then a haricot, then a pillau, and at last some sweets. After which, we washed again and returned to our pipes and coffee, at which we were joined by Mungel Bey, Linant, and Edhem Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose chief business, as he told me, is to superintend a foundry of cannon. The conversation during the whole time was general and easy. Said Pasha speaks French not only fluently, but without accent. His manner was that of a gay, frank, unceremonious host. Somebody was accused of flattery. 'He does not seem to me,' said the Viceroy, 'more insincere than the rest of us. We are all forced to paint a little.' 'I do not think,' said Linant Bey, 'that my fault is that of being too complimentary.' 'It would be an outrageous calumny,' said the Viceroy, 'to accuse you of it; but as for myself I know that I am constantly forced to say what I do not think, surtout depuis un an.'

The London Medical Review has had no previous word from us this year; but deserves that it should be commended to the profession for the ability and variety of its articles, its narratives of original investigation and special practice, and its able analytical and critical reviews of medical works.

The Gardener's Weekly Magazine and Floricultural Cabinet, conducted by SHIRLEY HIBBERD, Esq., contains intelligence, calendar of operations, garden notes, correspondence, and other interesting matters, which ought to make it a universal periodical in the country, and a highly prized one with all who cultivate their own gardens. It is only a penny a week, or fivepence in monthly parts, such as that before us. As we really wish to advantage our country friends by introducing to them this capital and cheap guide to gardening after the best manner, we give a specimen of its pleasant and valuably directive matter.

"NEW GERANIUMS.—There is a set of four new Nosegays from Mr. Beaton, who has a special fancy for this race, and a most happy knack of crossing them. The public have not yet taken to Nosegays with enthusiasm, but if Mr. Beaton is enabled to continue (which it is the writer's prayer he may be) the improvement of the race, they must undoubtedly come into general favour with the million, instead of being chiefly used, as at present, by the masters of the art of bedding, who know their value, and can dispose of their fiery colours to advantage. The first on the list is Lord Palmerston, which we saw last summer in the garden of the Horticultural Society, and thought second-rate in quality. Mr. Summers contends that judgment was not good, because our report was made immediately after heavy rain. Now we want to know how a new geranium looks after rain as much as when there has been a two months' drought, and Lord Palmerston, as we saw him after rain at Kensington, was much more worn and wasted than many other of the good bedding geraniums that were there and then on view, and so we pronounced judgment against him as at least wanting in powers of endurance. But nevertheless it will certainly be popular, for it produces enormous trusses of deep crimson flowers, and its habit is so good that it will scarcely matter on what sort of soil it is planted, provided it has a sunny position. Take Lord Palmerston under your wing by all means for a glow of crimson, and if heavy wet bleaches the edges of the petals, wait for sunshine and all will be right again. Spread Eagle is a most peculiar Nosegay. It has a dwarf habit, and is a tremendous bloomer, and the blooms are deep orange-scarlet, which at a distance have the same dazzling effect on the eye as Foxhunter verbenas, though on comparison of the two there is considerable difference, for Foxhunter has a yellow eye, but Spread Eagle geranium has no eye, but just enough of orange in the scarlet to create a fiery glow which we should not like to contemplate for many hours at the time in full sunshine. But after all its best quality in the eye of a breeder will be its breadth of petal. The Nosegays are disdained by people who only go a certain distance in bedding because of their windmill flowers, but now we are moving forward the petals increase in width, and still the Nosegay character remains, and the plants make more bloom than leaves. Merrimac is an improved Imperial Crimson, which is as good a character as it can have; the petals are broader and the colour a shade more fiery than the last-named favourite. We met with one plant in a sixty pot with five great trusses of bloom all full out; it was like an eruption of Vesuvius from a penny pipkin. Miss Parfit is the last of the series; the upper petals are deep crimson, the lower petals are scarlet-crimson, with a weak white eye; habit dwarf and compact. The petals of this variety are, like the rest, more than a degree broader than the type of Nosegay. Those who take all four will spend their money wisely, and if they are planted out to cut from, something wonderful may be done with them next season."

Blackwood opens with "A Glimpse at the Italy of 'Cavour,'—an able paper, but commanding little of our assent and sympathy. It declares that "thus has a 'great Italy been made,—by long persistent intrigues, 'by craft, by daring, by a careful study of the character, 'the position, and the requirements of the French 'empire; by a cautious balancing of the rivalries of the 'two great States of the West; and last of all, by an 'audacious contempt for right, so long as that right was 'associated in the popular mind with acts of cruelty and 'oppression, and which would make its downfall a 'triumph to the cause of liberty in Europe." It notices the recently published "Il Conte Camillo di Cavour," by M. Bianchi; and declares that, while this book is intended to be Cavour's final justification, it but manifests "enthusiasm for his duplicity," and suffers "no 'vestige of doubt to rest on the active treachery of his 'conduct"; and that "an Englishman must lay down 'the volume with some misgivings as to the future of a 'people so guided and so advocated." Not altogether without truth is this: but that which is to be regretted is almost redeemed by the qualities, principles, and acts with which it mingled as a thread of pollution, and not to be exaggerated and distorted as this writer's tendency

is. There is a good paper on "Savonarola." "A Letter from Poland" is able, informing, and seemingly impartial—giving a history of the revolutionary movement thus far, and some idea of the condition of feeling in Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Poland, as influenced by the different systems adopted by the various Governments,—and marking with strong and decisive attitude the "timidity and uncertainty" of Austria, the straining of Russia to preserve "the prestige, or, as it even believes, the existence of the empire by suppression of the rebellion," and the foolish and wicked policy of Prussia, where "an infatuated Minister and obstinate King have rushed in where angels would have feared to tread, and have sunk themselves in the sight of Europe to the level they already occupied in the eyes of their own people"—altogether a remarkable article for *Blackwood*. A review of the life of the late "Bishop Blomfield" is discriminating and just. We intended to quote several passages, had there been room. It is said to have been a great pity that the bishop was ever drawn out of the sphere for which nature had eminently fitted him, as a classic and a teacher of classics; and that "there is no getting over the fact that the great Church reformer—zealous above his fellows against the enormity of pluralities—was especially severe upon that offence against good morals in which, up to the latest conventional moment, he had himself indulged." Yet, it is admitted that "he was the most generous of men," and that "if he took from the Church as much as the law would allow her to give him, he never wasted it or spent it on himself." The great feature of the number to most readers will, however, be the commencement of a new series of "The Chronicles of Carlingford"—*The Perpetual Curate*—opening with great brightness, and displaying all the author's best power of developing character from within. The new rector and his wife; the High-Church curate of St. Roque's; the sort of "sisters," the Misses Wodehouse—especially charmingly natural and lovable Lucy; the Evangelical aunt of the curate, who disapprove his principles, and are too conscientious to give him a family living; these are all sketched with admirable life-likeness. The spirit of the delineation seems to us to betray a sympathy, and to indicate a knowledge, quite wanting in the attempt to represent the inner life of Nonconformity at Carlingford: and we find a glimpse of genuine religious insight, which we are glad to recognise, in the words of comment on the curate's state of mind in attempting to celebrate Easter Eve, when distracted by love, by the dreariness of his worldly prospects, and by the Evangelical antagonism of his aunts;—it is deeply true to what perhaps all of us have felt as to fixed special commemorations.

"He went home with a dull bitterness in his mind, trying, when he thought of it, to quiet the aching pulses which throbbed all over him, with what ought to have been the hallowed associations of the last Lenten vigil. But it was difficult, throbbing as he was with wild life and trouble to the very finger-points, to get himself into the shadow of that rock-hewn grave, by which, according to his own theory, the Church should have been watching on this Easter Eve. It was hard just then to be bound to that special remembrance. What he wanted at this moment was no memory of one hour, however memorable or glorious, not even though it contained the Redeemer's grave, but the sense of a living Friend standing by him in the great struggle, which is the essential and unfeeling comfort of a Christian's life."

The *Cornhill*, besides continuations of its stories, has a most amusing trifling paper, full of fruits of out-of-the-way reading, on "Paint, Powder, and Patches;" and an article on "Spiritualism," which will redeem the magazine from a reproach, needlessly cast on it, of favouring that wretched mockery, in consequence of Mr. Bell's paper on the matter some three years ago. In place of criticism, the article shall speak for itself in a brief extract:—

"Men, when they die, become, it appears, miserable things, endowed with no one property worth having except the power of flying about like gnats. They are so stupid, that though they can go where they please, and do in some respects what they like, they never hit even upon the clumsy plan of the raps and the alphabet till a Yankee Quaker suggested it. This notable difficulty prevented them from communicating with the world for some centuries, and even now restrains their communications to a few people, most of whom are sickly or enthusiastic. Having arrived at the great discovery, they have nothing whatever to say which it is worth any human creature's while to learn. Mr. Home or his editor, indeed, expects 'results in the highest style of sanctitude'; and to judge both from that particular phrase and also from general experience, they would be conveyed in the style of English which, in this lower sphere, is consecrated to the Eureka shirts and the Idoneous trousers. They have not even the poor ingenuity which would enable them to give proofs of the fact of their existence. When they are asked to tell something which would otherwise remain secret, they say, No, we will tell what we choose. When they are called upon to show themselves to sceptics, or to stand forth in a tangible, permanent form, they have always an excuse. The eye of faith is necessary to discern them, or their spectators would be frightened if they did too much. They have had the awful experience of passing from one world to another, and they can tell us nothing about the world to which they have been removed. I once asked a friend who had had much to do with them if he could tell me anything about their habits and ways of life; had they professions, had they families, had they politics, had they literature? how did they pass their time, how did they employ their thoughts? Well, he answered, all I can say is, that one of them told me that they had no currency. This is the next world which you are trying to prove; these are our future prospects. It is dreary to believe that what we see and hear, and weigh and measure, is all that we have to look to. It is

melancholy to think that when a man dies he is done with for ever; but at all events those who hold this belief do believe something solid. As far as they go their feet are on a rock. Whether death ends all or not, we can see, and hear, and feel, and count, and I believe that we can do more; that we can look forward to a future life, and look up to a greater Being than ourselves, and that we are entitled to do this on sound and reasonable grounds, such as we should act upon in other matters. But when, for these reasonable grounds, you substitute what you call your evidence; when you put aside the arguments of some of the greatest and wisest of our race, and substitute for them the idiots who rap to those who are idle enough to listen—Mr. Home floating about the ceiling, with the ghosts holding up his coat-tails, tables climbing on to ottomans, and arm-chairs cracking their joints at their masters—I feel irresistibly impelled to say that, even if true, the whole affair is at most a witches' sabbath—that my only hope about it is that the proprietor of such exhibitions may soon claim his own, and that I, for one, in the meantime, shall simply dismiss from my mind the whole subject as a mass of rubbish which may be sifted by men who have a turn for picking stray valuables out of dust-bins, but is undeserving of the attention of any one who has any other way of employing his time."

Fraser has a thoroughly well-informed article on "A Fortnight in Paris in the May of 1863,"—which utters a prediction that has already come true, that Persigny's imprudent devotion to his master would recoil on himself, and that some twelve or fifteen of the Opposition candidates would probably be returned at the recent elections. Mr. W. M. Rossetti's criticism of "The Royal Academy Exhibition" is something very different from ordinary art-criticism; and will not merely guide observation and assist enjoyment at the Exhibition itself, but will lead to just thought and appreciation as to the present tendencies of the British school of painting, the promise they give, and the drawbacks to development which, in the little organised condition of our art-community, it is difficult adequately to provide against. This number will also be specially interesting to many for the paper called "An American Refugee in London."

Macmillan also has a thoughtful and delightful paper by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, named above, on "Animal Design and Landscape." Mr. Bonamy Price vigorously attacks "The Great City Apostasy on Gold"—showing, that the universal anxiety of bankers and merchants to have a large stock of bullion at the Bank, is a backsliding from sound economical doctrines, and one of the most absurd of delusions. He says, "A profound confusion of currency with banking lies at the bottom of this matter. If the currency of England had remained purely metallic—if it had been left entirely in the hands of the Mint—this astonishing apostasy could not have occurred:—the accumulation of unemployed sovereigns would soon have put all mistake to flight." The consequences of this mistaken doctrine concerning gold are traced, and the whole argument is developed with great power. "An After-dinner Conversation on Furniture," by Mr. Hamerton, is in his best vein of thoughtful gossip, full of pleasantness and good sense. The Hon. Mrs. Norton gives us one of her delicate lyrics, "Helen's Tower." There is also a second paper on "Neapolitan Prisons," in which the writer, speaking from personal observation and knowledge, contradicts and refutes the untruths and disingenuous perversions which have been resorted to for the sake of sensation or for party purposes.

The *Reflector* is meant to be a penny weekly, and its first number contains only an essay on its own intentions, with four pages of quotations from so novel a work as Dr. Moore's "Power of the Soul over the Body." The essay is mightily discursive, written in the loose and fast style of English that the ill-cultivated so much admire, and is destitute of any and every interest whatever.

In *Good Words*, the Dean of Canterbury puts in a second "Plea for the Queen's English,"—replying to correspondents who have questioned or assailed him as to his former paper, and especially criticising the pamphlet of Mr. Moon. Mr. George MacDonald's poem, "The Sangreal," is one of the deepest and most exquisite of his recent productions. Dr. Wichern's "Touch of Nature" is a suggestive chapter from the history of a Reformatory. Other contents must be passed over this month.

The *Scottish Congregational* contains the report of the meetings of the Congregational Union of Scotland; which were opened by a noble address from Dr. Alexander, and were distinguished by great earnestness and enthusiasm.—*The Eclectic Review* has an excellent sketch of the late Mr. Sherman, founded on Mr. Allon's memoir;—a brief outspoken paper on "Subscription and Subsidy," with reference to Canon Stanley's pamphlet, and the Bishop of London's call for a million of money for new churches;—and a sensible but not very novel or profound essay on "The Vocation of the Preacher." The distinction of the number, however, is the *Shakespeare* article, which amusingly goes back fifty-six years, to the utterances then of the *Eclectic's* views of the study of Shakespeare, which was declared to be "censurable misapplication of time and talents," and the assertion boldly made that "Thousands of unhappy spirits will everlastingly look back with unutterable anguish on the nights and days," &c. The extinct *Congregational Magazine* at a later period dealt hard measure to Dr. Winter Hamilton for sanctioning the reading of Shakespeare, and maintained that "for Christian ministers and religious professors, the great dramatist must be consigned to the Index Expurgato-

ria." The present article, in part a notice of Gervinus's *Commentaries on Shakespeare*, is altogether a good one. *The Christian Spectator* has an interesting first chapter on "Raimond Lully," which will place a new living personality before those not well versed in the biographies of the great men of the thirteenth century. A criticism of "Thomas Aird and Scottish Poetry" places Aird higher than all his northern contemporaries, and, as we think, does a little injustice to some others named. An able paper on "The Union of the Churches" argues, "Surely there is more hope that we shall be able to meet and worship with those who are like-minded, not in proportion as distinct religious societies are absorbed into one another, but in proportion as they are multiplied"—and, looking at the facts of increase of life and extension of power by multiplying distinct communities, asks, "Why assume that God's will is, or the accomplishment of his purpose can be, in the direction opposite to that in which, so far, it uniformly has been found?" Worth pondering, as a word in arrest of a hasty tendency to formal union partially prevailing just now. We don't know whether any good is done by such merely flippant descriptions of occasional phases of things amongst us, as that of "Congregationalism at St. Ethelred's." A sexagenarian sends the Editor a letter, to which the Editor has appended judicious notes in reply, under the title "Nonconformists in 1832 and 1862."

We can take up no other magazine this month,—there are the future numbers of many which will get a word of notice from time to time as we are able. We have only to add that the periodicals for boys—*Every Boy's Magazine*, eminently and unimpeachably good,—the *Boy's Own Magazine*, better than ever, with the Revs. J. G. Wood and James Pycroft, Mr. Edgar, and Captain Drayton amongst the contributors,—and the *Boy's Penny Magazine*—all continue to deserve the highest approbation.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

MINES.—May 29, at Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. Allan Mines, of a daughter.
HEATH.—June 2, at No. 5, Baker-street, London, N.E., the wife of Mr. H. M. Heath, of a son.
BODEN.—June 5, at Laura-place, Lower Clapton, the wife of the Rev. Frank Boden, of a son and heir.
ISAAC.—June 7, the wife of the Rev. William Isaac, of a daughter.
MARCH.—June 8, at Brith, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Samuel March, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LAYCOCK—JOHNSON.—May 24, at Lendal Chapel, York, by the Rev. A. B. Attenborough, Mr. Thomas Laycock, to Caroline, widow of the late Mr. J. Johnson, of Heworth-green.
FEEGARD—BROWN.—May 25, at the Independent Chapel, Sherborne, by the Rev. F. Beckley, Mr. William John Feegard, of North Hadden, Hungerford, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late William Brown, Esq., of Frome.
THOMAS—GODFREY.—May 29, at the Congregational Church, Kentish-town, by the Rev. James Fleming, the Rev. Robert Jermain Thomas, B.A., late of New College, to Caroline, only daughter of John Godfrey, Esq., of Tansor, near Oundle.
STEINHAUER—WICKHAM.—May 30, at the Baptist Chapel, East-street, Southampton, by the Rev. R. Caven, Frederick Wm. Steinhauer, to Emma Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. W. Wickham, of Southampton.
STAPLES—WARREN.—June 1, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Wareham, Dorset, by the Rev. Charles Harrison, Mr. John Staples, of Southampton, to Miss Elizabeth Dunning Warren, of Wareham.
BARNARD—JENNINGS.—June 2, at Union Chapel, Islington, James Farraday, third son of John Barnard, Esq., of Compton-terrace, to Elizabeth Cooper, eldest daughter of the late John William Jennings, Esq., of No cards.
MURGATROYD—DREDGE.—June 3, at Rook-lane Chapel, Frome, by the Rev. E. Edwards, Mr. Murgatroyd, of Halifax, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Dredge, of Devises.
TUCKER—DREDGE.—June 5, at Rook-lane Chapel, Frome, by the Rev. E. Edwards, Eliza F. Tucker, second son of the late Mr. Tucker, of Frome, to Hannah, third daughter of the late Mr. Dredge, of Devises.
KENDALL—SHORROCK.—June 5, at Chavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. D. Herbert, Chas. Kendall, Esq., of Over Darwen, to Elizabeth Mary, youngest daughter of the late Christopher Shorrocks, Esq., of Ashton Lodge, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire.
WINN—MARCH.—June 5, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, Arthur, only son of Mr. E. Winn, plumber, to Louisa Elias, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. March, of Hunsingore, in this county.
HAMER—LORD.—June 5, at the Independent Chapel, Castlecroft, Bury, by the Rev. W. Roseman, Mr. Enoch Hamer, to Annie, seventh daughter of Mr. James Lord, both of Bury.
ROBINSON—STAPLETON.—June 4, at Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. John Jefferson, assisted by the Rev. Aspinall Hampson, Mr. Walter Vorley Robinson, of Stoke Newington, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. John Stapleton, of Stoke Newington-common. No cards.
HIELD—HEATON.—June 4, at Camden-road Chapel, London, by the Rev. U. Ballhache, of Watford, Mr. Sam Hield, of Leeds, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. John Heaton, publisher, Leeds. No cards.
WATKINSON—ROBINSON.—June 4, at Highfield Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. R. Bruce, Mr. John Watkinson, to Laura Ellen, eldest daughter of the late John Robinson, Esq., all of Huddersfield.
RUDGE—HERRING.—June 4, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Rochdale, by the Rev. J. Candelet, the Rev. Thos. Rudge, Methodist New Connexion minister, to Miss Jane Herring, of Rochdale.
HAGUE—JONES.—June 5, at Knott Mill Independent Chapel, by the father of the bride, Mr. John Hope Hague, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. Richard Jones, minister of Garside-street Chapel, Manchester.
PETERS—SPENCE.—June 6, at the Reform Church, Elberfeld, by the Rev. F. W. J. Schroeder, Charles Augustus, second son of David Peters, Esq., of that place, to Rachel, third daughter of Samuel Spence, Esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire.
BUFFETT—BOVETT.—June 6, at the Baptist Chapel, Honiton, Devon, by the Rev. W. Evans Foots, William Buffett, Esq., of Stogursey, Somerset, to Miss M. A. Bovett, of Colestock, Devon.
MOORHOUSE—WATSON.—June 7, at Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. M. T. Myers, Mr. W. Moorhouse, Leeds, to Miss Mary Ann Watson, of Hunslet.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON.—May 27, at her residence, Chesterton, near Cambridge, Peggy, relict of the late John Johnson, Esq., in her eighty-eighth year.

ASHBY.—June 1, at Stony Stratford, Bucks, the Rev. John Ashby, Independent minister, formerly of Thetford. His loss will be severely felt by those who deservedly valued his clear, sound, and evangelical preaching. His end was peace.

BOUSFIELD.—June 2, at Wellesley Villa, Cheltenham, the residence of his sister-in-law, in his forty-eighth year, Charles Bousfield, Esq., of South Lodge, Ripon, formerly of Roundhay, near Leeds. (Friends are requested to accept this intimation.)

HAMPER.—June 2, at Ramsgate, in the sixty-first year of his age, Mr. Henry Hamper, of 93, High-street, deacon of the Independent church, deeply regretted.

COX.—June 2, at Southampton, a few days after his return from Madeira, Mr. Wilberforce Cox, aged thirty, youngest son of the late Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D. (Friends will kindly accept this intimation.)

GEARD.—June 3, at Balmmain House, Highgate, Anna, the beloved wife of Mr. Thos. Geard, aged forty-five.

WHITELEY.—June 6, aged eighty-four, John Whiteley, Esq., late cotton-spinner, of Calder Side, near Hebden Bridge, a member of the Society of Friends.

MATHESON.—June 6, at 15, Claremont-terrace, Waterloo-road, Wolverhampton, in his thirty-third year, the Rev. David Lawson Matheson, B.A., secretary to the Midland Counties Proprietary School Company, and formerly pastor of the Independent church, Soham. (Friends will please to accept this intimation.)

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 82, for the week ending Wednesday, June 3.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .. £28,214,345 Government Debt £11,015,100
Other Securities .. 3,634,900
Gold Bullion .. 13,564,245
Silver Bullion .. —

£28,214,345

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,555,000 Government Securities .. £11,151,395
Reserve .. 3,129,368 Other Securities .. £1,140,649
Public Deposits .. 5,779,387 Notes .. 7,745,880
Other Deposits .. 13,596,450 Gold & Silver Coin .. 861,308
Seven Day and other Bills .. 541,027

£40,899,232

£40,899,232

June 4, 1863

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—ERUPTIVE FEVERS SMALL-POX.—When these diseases are epidemic, as they are at present, every one should be doubly careful of the health, and at once set right any departure therefrom, for which no other medicine is more purifying, regulating, and strengthening. By taking Holloway's Pills the watchful and careful will most probably escape this disfiguring disease, or at any rate will have it in a milder form. Should the eruption come out the skin should be kept constantly anointed with this soothing Ointment, which will prevent the excessive irritation while the pustules are filling, and preserve against "the pitting" afterwards. Holloway's remedies will ward off the most serious and imminent perils of small-pox.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, June 8.

The supply of wheat from Essex and Kent to this morning's market was small, for which factors demanded the prices of this day week; the trade, however, was very languid, and the business transacted to-day was to a small extent, at barely the currency of Monday last. There is very little enquiry for foreign wheat, and the prices of this day's night remain without alteration. Barley sells in retail at previous quotations. Beans and peas are in moderate request, and without alteration in value. The return shows a large arrival of foreign oats for the past week; and this following up the recent heavy supplies, has caused the prices of this article to give way fully 6d per q from the currency of Monday last, at which decline the market is quiet.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; household ditto, 5½d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, June 8.

We were fairly supplied with foreign stock in our market to-day; but its general quality was very middling. Sales, however, progressed steadily, at fully previous currencies. The show of English beasts here, this morning, was seasonably good, but compared with many previous weeks their condition exhibited a falling off. Good and prime stock commanded a steady sale, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs; otherwise the beef trade was firm, at full currencies. The general top figure for best Scotch and crosses was 5s per 8lbs. There were a few beasts came to hand from Lincolnshire in but middling condition. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire comprised 2,300 Scotch, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, including Lincolnshire, 550 various breeds; and from Scotland, 140 Scotch and crosses. There was a full average supply of sheep in the pens, in good saleable condition. Nearly all breeds were in good request, at an advance in the quotations of Monday last of 3d per 8lbs. The best Downs were worth 5s per 8lbs. Lambs, the supply of which was good, moved off steadily, at full currencies. The general quotations ranged from 5s 4d to 6s per 8lbs. A few very superior Lambs realised 7s per 8lbs. Calves were a slow sale, on former terms. The supply was moderate. The sale for pigs was heavy, at about last Monday's prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. |
|--------------------|-------|--------|------|--------------------|-------------|
| Inf. coarse beasts | 3 | 4 to 3 | 8 | Prime Southdown | 4 10 to 5 0 |
| Second quality | 3 | 10 | 4 | Lambs | 5 4 to 6 8 |
| Prime large oxen | 4 | 6 | 4 | Lge. coarse calves | 4 0 to 4 6 |
| Prime Scotch, &c. | 4 | 10 | 5 0 | Prime small | 4 8 to 5 0 |
| Coarse inf. sheep | 3 | 8 | 4 0 | Large hogs | 3 4 to 4 0 |
| Second quality | 4 | 2 | 4 6 | Neatam. porkers | 4 2 to 4 6 |
| Fr. coarse woolled | 4 | 8 | 4 10 | | |

Butchling calves, 12s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 23s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 8.

The supply of town and country-killed meat is by no means extensive. The trade rules firm, and in some instances prices are rather higher than on Monday last.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. |
|-----------------|-------|--------|-----|----------------|-------------|
| Inferior beef | 3 | 0 to 3 | 6 | Small pork | 4 2 to 4 6 |
| Middling ditto | 3 | 6 | 8 | Inf. mutton | 3 4 to 3 8 |
| Prime large do. | 3 | 10 | 4 0 | Middling ditto | 3 10 to 4 2 |
| Do. small do. | 4 | 2 | 4 4 | Prime ditto | 4 4 to 4 6 |
| Large pork | 3 | 2 | 4 0 | Veal | 3 8 to 4 4 |

Lamb 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, June 9.

TEA.—The public sales of China have been brought to a conclusion without any material alteration in prices.

SUGAR.—The amount of business recorded in this market

has been to a very limited extent, operations having been suspended until the public sales, a large quantity being announced for competition during the next few days. Quotations, however, have remained steady. In refined qualities a fair amount of business has been transacted in dried goods to-day, and late prices are current.

COFFEE.—There has been but a limited business doing in this market to-day for all descriptions. Previous quotations, however, are fully maintained for good and fine qualities of Plantation Ceylon.

RICE.—The business transacted has been chiefly for home consumption, and there is no material change to be noticed in prices.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 8.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,118 firkins butter, and 3,074 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 12,354 casks butter, and 716 bales and 1,753 boxes of bacon. The transactions in the Irish butter market are still very limited; fine declined 2s per cwt. Scanlan's Clonmells sold at 52s, and other brands at 50s landed, third Corks at 76s, and fourths 60s. Best Dutch declined 2s to 4s. The bacon market ruled very firm, and for prime fresh Waterford there was a steady sale, at full prices, landed rates are from 50s to 64s, according to weight, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 8.—The supply of home-grown old potatoes has fallen off, and the demand is by no means active, on easier terms. The top currency for Yorkshire Flukes is 160s per ton. Scotch Regents are selling at 80s to 100s, and rocks 70s to 80s per ton. The supply of new produce is moderately good, which command a steady sale, and prices range from 10s to 12s per cwt. The imports last week were 4,029 baskets from Dunkirk, 30 boxes from Oporto, 555 baskets from Rotterdam, and 50 baskets from Boulogne.

WOOL. Monday, June 8.—There is rather more business doing in short wools, chiefly for home use, and previous rates are fairly supported. Deep-grown qualities are in improved request for export purposes, and late rates are well supported. The supplies of wool on offer are rather extensive, but the stocks in the manufacturing districts are limited.

SEEDS. Monday, June 8.—The seed market, as usual at this period of the year, is inactive, and no improvement in business is now looked for until the further advance of the season enables some opinion to be formed of the prospects of the growing crops. The currencies for American red seed remains steady.

OIL. Monday, June 8.—Lined oil moves off slowly at 45 to 46s 3d per cwt on the spot. Rape is dull, and the best foreign refined may be had at 51s per cwt. Fine palm moves off steadily at 37s per cwt. Olive, Cocoa-nut, and Sperm support previous rates. French spirits of turpentine realised 94s to 96s, American 97s to 99s per cwt. Refined petroleum is 10s per gallon.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c. Saturday, June 6.—Flax moves off slowly, at late rates. Hemp is steady, and clean old Russian remains quoted at 38s to 39s 10s per ton. Jute is in good demand, at an advance of 15s to 20s per ton. Coir goods steadily support late prices.

COALS. Monday, June 8.—Factors realised an advance on last day's rates of 9d on best and 6d on seconds. Hettons 17s, stewart 16s 6d, Hartlepool 16s 6d, Eden 15s 6d, Garforth 15s, Braddys 15s 9d, Wylam 15s 9d, Tanfield 13s, South Hartlepool 15s 6d, Hartley's 15s.—Fresh arrivals, 33; left from last day, 1.—Total, 34.

TALLOW. Monday, June 8.—The tallow trade is inactive to-day; nevertheless, produce is without change in price. St. Petersburg Y.C. is quoted at 43s per cwt on the spot, 43s 6d for July to September, and 46s for October to December delivery. Town tallow 41s 9d per cwt net cash. Rough fat is selling at 2s 2½d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE—SHORROCK FELLOWSHIPS.

One of these Exhibitions (valued at 32l. per ann.) will be OPEN FOR COMPETITION TO STUDENTS entering the THEOLOGICAL COURSE in the Session commencing SEPTEMBER, 1863.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary, Rev. Abalom Clarke, Stockport, or to either of the Resident Professors.

Applications for admission to the College should be sent as above before the 26th of August.

TEETH!



TEETH!

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

OSTEO EIDON (by Her Majesty's Letters Patent), Artificial Teeth, from One Tooth to a complete Set, without pain or extracting Stumps, at half the usual charges, by

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS

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27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE;

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References to Patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis or free by post. Diploma, 1815. One of the firm is constantly engaged in visiting Invalids (Town and Country) whose health will not permit them to visit the Dentist. No extra fee if within ten miles of either Establishment.

All Letters and Appointments receive prompt attention.

TEETH.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELEY, and SONS' system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY, as shown and specially commended at the International Exhibition, Class 17, No. 3,555. Teeth from 5s. Sets from five guineas.—30, BERNERS-STREET, Oxford-street, W. For the efficacy and success of this system vide "Lancet."

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Is prepared solely by LEA AND PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA AND PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

. Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE

of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Eleven years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; or free by post for fourteen or thirty-three stamps from PAGE D. WOOD COOK, Chemist, Lincoln.

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A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

| | Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern | Bead. | Thread or Brunswick Pattern | King's or Lily, &c. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 12 Table Forks | £ s. d. 1 13 0 | £ s. d. 2 0 0 | £ s. d. 2 4 0 | £ s. d. 3 10 0 |
| 12 Table Spoons | 1 13 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 0 | 3 10 0 |
| 12 Dessert Forks | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 12 0 | 1 15 0 |
| 12 Dessert Spoons | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 12 0 | 1 15 0 |
| 12 Tea Spoons | 0 16 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 2 0 | 1 5 0 |
| 6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls .. | 0 10 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 13 6 |
| 2 Sauce Ladles | 0 6 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 9 0 |
| 1 Gravy Spoon | 0 6 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 11 0 |
| 2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls .. | 0 3 4 | 0 4 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 4 6 |
| 1 Mustard Sp., gilt bowl .. | 0 1 8 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 3 |
| 1 Pair of Sugar Tongs | 0 2 6 | 0 3 6 | 0 3 6 | 0 4 0 |
| 1 Pair of Fish Carvers | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 1 Butter Knife | 0 2 6 | 0 4 0 | 0 5 6 | 0 6 0 |
| 1 Soup Ladle | 0 10 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 17 0 |
| 1 Sugar Sifter | 0 3 3 | 0 4 6 | 0 4 6 | 0 5 0 |
| Total | 9 19 9 | 12 9 6 | 13 9 6 | 14 17 3 |

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

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| Ivory Handles. | Table Knives per Dozen. | Dessert Knives per Dozen. | Carvers, per Pair. |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 3½-inch ivory handles | s. d. 12 6 | s. d. 10 0 | s. d. 4 3 |
| 3½-inch fine ivory handles | 15 0 | 11 6 | 4 3 |
| 4-inch ivory balance handles | 18 0 | 14 0 | 4 9 |
| 4-inch fine ivory handles | 24 0 | 18 0 | 7 3 |
| 4-inch finest African ivory handles .. | 32 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 |
| Ditto, with silver ferrules | 40 0 | 33 0 | 12 6 |
| Ditto, carved handles, silver ferrules .. | 50 0 | 43 0 | 17 6 |
| Nickel elec. silver handles, any pattern .. | 25 0 | 19 0 | 7 6 |
| Silver handles of any pattern | 84 0 | 54 0 | 21 0 |
| Bone and Horn Handles—Knives and Forks per dozen. | | | |
| White bone handles | 11 0 | 8 6 | 2 6 |
| Ditto, balance handles | 21 0 | 17 0 | 4 6 |
| Black horn rimmed shoulders | 17 0 | 14 0 | 4 0 |
| Ditto, very strong riveted handles .. | 12 0 | 9 0 | 3 0 |

The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

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FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the twenty large Show-rooms, at 39, OXFORD-STREET, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, NEWMAN-STREET; 4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE; and 1, NEWMAN-YARD, London.

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M. HALL'S PANNUS CORIUM, which never draw the feet, or cause the least pain. A most valuable improvement has been recently added for RELIEVING TENDERNESSES at the SOLES of the FEET.

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BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement: female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

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